The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 179.

WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Indian Appropriation Bill in the House.

Deductions to be Made for Indian Depredations.

Debate in the House on the Educational Fund Bill.

The Whipping-Post vs. the Common School System.

Salt Manufacturers Have Another Hearing Before the Ways and Means Committee.

The Fisheries Question---The Foreign Affairs Committee Gives It Up.

Treasury Order Calling in Another Batch of Three Per Cent Certificates.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The action of the House Foreign Affairs Committee upon the bill of the State Department, to carry into effect that part of the treaty of Washington concerning the fisheries, is strongly hostile to the measure, and by many is regarded as fatal to its success. If the question had been brought to a direct vote in the Committee it would have been reported upon adversely. Finally, it was agreed to allow it to be reported back to the House without recommendation. There is no member of the Committee who favors the fishery clause of the treaty solely upon its merits. Discussions in Committee show that the concession to the United States is of no real value, and that we already have the right to fish within the three-mile limits. The treaty gives the right to land to dry the fish and dry nets. The fact is that our fishermen no longer dry fish to any extent compared with former years, and that nets are now brought home to dry. It further appeared that since the suspension of the reciprocity treaty, the returns show that the annual amount of mackerel caught within the three-mile limit has only reached 4,000 barrels. The treaty gives no authority to buy bait or to purchase ice, or other materials constantly needed on fishing vessels. The majority of the Committee do not believe, from the facts developed, that the treaty will do much toward settling the acrimonious disputes that constantly arise between our fishermen and the authorities of the British provinces, the one claim to fish within the three-mile limit excepted. The Committee will ask to have the debate on the measure set for the first week in March. The indications now are strong that the bill will fail in the House. There was a proposition in Committee to attach the bill for the revival of American shipping to the Fishery bill to give the latter strength, but the Committee decided against this course as not strictly parliamentary, in that matters of usual legislation should not be attached to bills relating to international affairs. Some attempt to combine the two subjects will probably be made on the floor, and the same objection will be urged against it. Several members of the Committee were anxious that no action should be taken till the Provincial authorities had acted. The final agreement to report without any recommendation was in the nature of a compromise between the different views presented.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Mr. Finkelnburg, of Missouri, to-day had read in the House the protest telegraphed by the St. Louis Board of Trade against the passage of Logan's Chicago Relief bill.

THE EDUCATIONAL FUND BILL.

Representative Biggs, of Delaware, champion of the whipping-post institution of his State, is making considerable notoriety, if not reputation, by his conduct the present session. While Hoar's Educational bill was under consideration, to-day, Biggs opposed the bill by attacking Massachusetts ignorance and immorality, and offering the character of offences committed in that State as the best argument against adopting any measure which originated in that quarter. He read a list of crimes charged to the citizens of Massachusetts, such as stealing gravestones from graveyards, etc., and said that the whipping post was the best place to expiate such offences. His grotesque manner and buffoonery, rather than his remarks, kept the House in a fit of laughter so long as he had the floor. Hoar, who has charge of the bill, was foolish enough to be annoyed by these remarks, and could not be dissuaded from replying to them. He stated that if the examination was made it would prove that not only those who committed these offences were foreigners, but that they voted the Democratic ticket. Mr. Hoar is very sanguine that his bill will pass, and he will press it to vote next Tuesday. It does not appear, however, to meet with favor among many prominent Republicans, while the Democrats will oppose it solidly.

DUTY ON PRINTING MATERIALS.

McNeely, of Illinois, to-day offered an amendment to the Education bill, upon which he intends to have a vote, providing that types, books, paper, and materials used in books may be imported free of duty.

CHARLES HALE

will appear before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-morrow. The probabilities are that he will be confirmed Assistant Secretary of State at the next Executive Session.

[To The Associated Press.]

THE SALT INTEREST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Committee of Ways and Means to-day continued the hearing of the salt dealers. Judge Comstock said that the individual consumption of salt is thirty-three pounds to each person annually, the duty being 6 cents, which would not buy as good a cigar as any gentleman of the Committee would smoke. The point made was that such an appeal, or a sudden and violent change in salt would destroy that interest. John Driggs said that if salt had sold anywhere as high as $3 a bushel, it was from some extraordinary causes. He made a statement as to the cheapness of its manufacture at his place—Saginaw. H. M. Fitzhugh, President of the Saginaw Manufacturing Company, agreed with the views expressed by Judge Comstock, showing that it was impossible for salt manufacturers to form monopolies, the discoveries of brine being too extensive for this purpose, in various parts of the country.

RAILROAD PROJECT.

General Devin argued before the Judiciary Committee this morning in favor of the bill chartering a through line of railroad from New York to Chicago.

THREE PER CENTS CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury called in $1,750,000 of three per cent temporary loan embracing the following numbers: $5,000, Nos. 3,202 to 3,414, $10,000, Nos. 3,198 to 3,348. Interest on the above certificates will cease March 31, after which time they will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve in possession of any National Banking association.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS WANTED.

Sir Edward Thornton has been applied to from home to obtain copies of every newspaper, periodical, and magazine published in the United States, to be placed on exhibition at the International Exposition, to take place in England this year. Publishers who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity to be represented at the English exhibition, will address a copy of their publications of some date in February to Joseph Shillington, news agent, Washington, D. C.

THE DISTILLERS.

The delegation of Western distillers, who are here to look after their interests, had an interview with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in relation to the present tax on whiskey. They express satisfaction at the present rate of taxation, but represent that the manner of raising the tax is hostile to the interests of distillers and the spirit trade generally. They are anxious that the various taxes should be consolidated into one, and paid at once when the whisky is removed from the distillery warehouse.

CASE OF THE HORNET.

The case of the steamer Hornet was under consideration in the Cabinet to-day, and there was some discussion as to the matter of allowing that vessel to leave Baltimore without an investigation. The whole subject was referred to the Attorney General. All the members of the Cabinet were present, excepting Secretary Robeson and Postmaster.

POSTAL CONTRACT.

This afternoon, in accordance with the recommendations of Congress, the Committees executed a contract with the Williams & Guion steamship line for carrying the Wednesday mail to Liverpool and Queenstown for two years from January 1, 1872, at the rates of compensation prescribed by law.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. FINKELNBURG presented a memorial against the passage of the Chicago Relief bill as impracticable, unjust, unsettling values, complicating the collection of revenue, opening a way to fraud, and imposing on a few classes a burden of relief which should be borne equally alike by all.

COMMERCE.

On motion of Mr. LYNCH, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to give information as to tonnage, etc., with respect to the trade of the United States, for the year 1870, with foreign countries.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment was adopted that no payment be made to hostile Indians, and that deductions for Indian depredations are to be made, and then the bill was passed.

RELIEF BILL.

Mr. PERCE introduced a bill to pay the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, $65,000, for the destruction made by disorderly soldiers during the war. The House proceeded to consider the bill in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Farnsworth and others, however, made objections to the bill, and it went over.

PATENTS.

Several bills for the extension of patents were passed.

EDUCATIONAL FUND BILL.

The House then took up the bill to establish an Educational Fund, and to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people. Mr. McHenry made a speech against the bill.

Mr. HIBBARD (N. H.) opposed the bill, saying that he regarded it as an opening wedge, merely paving the way for a comprehensive system of National education, for a postal telegraph law, and for other kindred legislation, until every right heretofore regarded as being vested in the States will be absorbed by the General Government.

Mr. KERR also opposed the bill, and referred to Mr. Hoar's speech in support of it as being unworthy of him, and as being designed to make a false charge against the Democratic party in connection with education. He characterized that speech as extremely discreditable to Mr. Hoar and unjust toward the Democratic party, whose record in connection with education was illustrious and glorious. The State of Indiana had to-day a munificent educational fund of about eight and a half millions.

Mr. HOAR suggested that that fund came from the public lands.

Mr. KERR. By no means.

Mr. HOAR. No part of it?

Mr. KERR. I did not say so.

Mr. HOAR. No; but I ask you. That is all.

Mr. KERR stated from what sources the fund was derived, three and one-half millions being from bonds issued by the State, and about four millions from public lands.

Mr. HOAR. Then the gentleman admits that the bill is precisely in the line of the Democratic policy in its better days.

Mr. KERR. This bill is precisely *out* of the line with the Democratic policy, and is precisely in the line of the present and past policy of the Republican party toward the States of the Union. He proceeded to discuss the details of the bill, and to state his objections to them. One of the objections which he had to the bill was, that it required a system not only of free public schools, but of mixed public schools. He was in favor of giving a free and equal education, to all the children of the country, but he was not in favor of that miserable system which injures both races by mixing them up in common schools. Another objection was, that the practical operation would be to transfer the legal control of the educational systems from the rightful keeping of the people of the States to that of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. BIRD opposed the bill as being the child of the Freedmen's Bureau, and a revival of that system of legislation.

Mr. PARKER (N. H.) opposed the bill, and claimed that the Democratic party had always been the special champion of education, and he referred to the last messages of the Governors of New Hampshire and New Jersey on that point.

Mr. TOWNSEND (Penn.) advocated the bill, and replied to Mr. Parker's speech, saying that the claim put forward by him for the Democratic party reminded him of that very earnest temperance man Down East, who was in favor of the Maine Liquor law, but opposed to its enforcement. [Laughter]. He made a point as to the illiteracy of the Democratic States, singling out, especially, Delaware. He denied that the bill required a mixed system of education.

Mr. GOODRICH offered an amendment to distribute the fund for the first ten years according to rates of illiteracy in the several States, as shown by the last census.

Mr. McNEALY offered an amendment admitting printing material free of duty.

Mr. BURCHARD suggested certain amendments in details of the bills. He expressed his joy at having the Democrats avow themselves in favor of education, and that their only opposition to the measure was that it would interfere with State rights; but they had failed to show any invasion of State rights. The bill did not compel, or seek to compel or enforce the free-school system on any State. It was simply intended to persuade States to establish a free-school system by offering them a portion of the proceeds of the public lands.

Mr. SHELLABARGER advocated the passage of the bill, and defended it against the charge of unconstitutionality. He cited various acts of Legislation, which formed precedents for the provisions of this bill.

Mr. BIGGS defended his State (Delaware) from the aspersions of Mr. Townsend (Pennsylvania), and remarked that as that gentleman lived near the border line of Delaware, it was no wonder that he and persons who were given to his practices should be a little afraid of the whipping-post. [The insinuation against the venerable member from Pennsylvania was so ludicrous as to provoke laughter all over the House.]

He next turned his attention to the speech made by Mr. Hoar some weeks ago, in which some allusions were made to the discredit of Delaware, and said that he would read the criminal statistics of the saintly State of Massachusetts. He would read the crimes in their alphabetical order. They used up all the letters of the alphabet, except the last four. [Laughter.] He found that in the four years, 1866, '67, '68, and '69, the number of criminal prosecutions in Massachusetts was 10,936. They had increased from 1,945 in 1866 to 3,459 in 1869, and what were these crimes? Arson, adultery, burglary, bigamy [laughter], conspiracy to defraud, drunkenness, defacing tombstones [laughter], forgery, horse-stealing [laughter], highway robbery, keeping hotels without a license [laughter], night-walking [laughter], obtaining money under false pretences [laughter], perjury, polygamy [laughter], playing cards on Sunday, attending cock-fights, refusing to pay railroad fares, selling obscene prints, selling diseased meat, threatening to burn churches. [Laughter. When the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts talked about the illiteracy of Delaware, he should tell the House who Massachusetts prevented such a black record. (Laughter.)

Mr. HOAR asked Mr. Biggs if the source from which he had obtained his statistics did not show that over 80 per cent of those crimes were committed by persons of foreign birth.

Mr. BIGGS (interrupting). That will do. Is not that a remarkable thing, to ask me to go into the State of Massachusetts to ascertain whether a person committing such crimes as these is an Englishman or a Dutchman. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. HOAR. Eighty per cent and more of these crimes were committed by persons of foreign birth, every man of whom votes the Democratic ticket. (Laughter, and applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. BIGGS. Those foreigners who have fled from their own countries and come over here, many of them poor and illiterate, and it is a shame for the gentleman from Massachusetts to undertake to cast such a reflection on the foreign population of the country.

Mr. HOAR. It is the census of the United States that says so, not I.

Mr. BIGGS. I will proceed to read something which I think is refreshing. The gentleman said in his speech the other day—"With what perfect hatred, with what bitter and relentless hatred has the Democratic party pursued those unhappy States of the South. How has that party sought to fasten on that beautiful and unfortunate section of the land everything that degrades mankind?" Sir, there is not a man in America to-day, outside of the insane asylum, who believes it. The honorable gentleman in his sober moments—[roars of laughter]—would not have ventured to make that statement. We, as Democrats, are friends, not only of the South, but of the North, and East and West. Who was it that scourged the Southern people? Who was it that sent down epauletted scoundrels to the Southern States for the purpose of persecuting the South? Who is your Governor Bullock? Who is your Governor Holden? Who is your Governor Scott, and who is your Governor Warmoth? All loyal people. Oh! how they loved the South! They loved her while she had greenbacks for their fingers; they served the country and themselves for pay, and then the whole band packed up and ran away. [Loud laughter.] And yet the honorable gentleman says that the Democratic party has pursued the Southern people with relentless hatred. Sir (addressing Mr. Hoar in the midst of general laughter), go down on your knees, and with your mouth in the dust, ask God to forgive you for making any such assault on the Democratic party.

Mr. BIGGS then answered some of the criticisms which Mr. Townsend had made upon Delaware, and he wound up with a grand peroration which brought down the House.

Mr. BRIGHT (Tenn.) and CRITCHER (Va.) replied to Mr. Hoar's statement regarding the illiteracy of their respective States, and pronounced the statements without foundation.

Mr. McINTYRE offered and advocated a substitute to give the whole fund, not merely half of it, to the Southern States for educational purposes. He congratulated the country on the fact that his State (Georgia) had passed from the hands of carpet-baggers into the hands of native citizens.

The debate here closed, to be renewed on Tuesday next.

NEW BILL.

Mr. PECK (Ohio) introduced a bill extending to Toledo the privileges of the 35th section of the Internal Revenue act, allowing goods to be taken there in bond.

ADJOURNMENT.

House adjourned, the session to-morrow only to be for general debate.

ARKANSAS.

A Murder and the Murderers Shot by an Officer—Senator Clayton's Case.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 2.—Near Fayetteville, on Monday, two young men, named Jones and Burkam, got into a dispute, which resulted in the killing of the former by the latter. Burkam was arrested, and, on attempting to escape, was shot and killed by the officers.

The upward tendency in Arkansas bonds is attributed, by the *Journal* of this city, to the probable expulsion of Senator Clayton from the United States Senate. Witnesses are being summoned from here almost daily, to testify before the Clayton Investigating Committee at Washington.

The Patent Rights Men and the New Steamboat Law.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2—At a meeting of the Philadelphia Association of Owners and Managers of steam vessels, to-day, it was stated that, owing to the persistent attack upon the proposed new Steamboat law by one or two members of the House Committee on Commerce, that the owners of Western river and lake steamers had telegraphed, last night, from Washington, to their agents to refuse to carry passengers under the existing laws, which action will tend very much to embarrass the passenger trade; but, under the circumstances, owners have no option in the matter. Measures are proposed which, it is said, will in a few days go to show that the patent right men have bought up certain parties who are opposing the proposed change in the law, and using their influence to coerce members of Congress.

NEW YORK.

Leading Ring Thieves Seeking to Compromise the Suits Against Them.

Testimony Taken by the Custom House Investigating Committee.

How the Ladies Put Their Silks and Costly Jewels on the Free List.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOVERNMENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—In financial circles to-day there was an improved feeling with a general advance and increase of business in securities. The action of the House of Representatives yesterday in sustaining Secretary Boutwell's syndicate operations was regarded as likely to encourage him in further efforts to fund the debt, and it was reported that the negotiations in regard to the $600,000,000 has been reopened. In the Government bond market prices were firm notwithstanding the efforts of some German bankers to force the market down by offering small lots through a large number of brokers. The Treasurer was paying the interest on the new 5s to-day by checks mailed to holders.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102½ to 102¾, and Unions at 92⅛ to 92¼ for firsts; 82½ to 82¾ for land grants; 87¾ to 88 for incomes, and 38¼ to 38⅜ for stock.

MONEY.

The banks are gaining currency from the interior, and the money market is tending steadily toward greater ease. At the opening call loans were made at 6 to 7 per cent, but after the middle of the day at 5 per cent. At the close balances were offered at 3 to 4 per cent, with the offerings largely in excess of the demand. Prime business paper ranges from 7 to 8 per cent.

THE GOLD MARKET

was dull and steady throughout the day. The price opened at 109⅝, declined to 109½, advanced to 109¾, and closed at 3 p. m. at 109⅝. The rates paid for carrying were 7, 6, 5, 2, 3, and 4 per cent to flat. After the Board adjourned, the quotations were 109⅝@109¾.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

opened with an improved tone, and rates advanced fully ⅛ per cent. Prime bankers' sixty-day sterling bills ranged from 109 to 109⅛, and sight, 109⅝ to 109¾. Good bankers', 108⅞ to 109, and sight, 109½ to 109⅝. Prime commercial sixty-days, 108½ to 108⅝.

STOCKS.

The case in money to-day assisted in imparting confidence on the Stock Exchange, and there are many speculators who incline to the belief that we shall witness another bull campaign before the outflow of currency to the West. Mr. Horace F. Clark, the acknowledged leader of the Lake Shore party, will return to Washington this week, and next week there is likely to be more activity in the stocks which this party are largely interested in, to wit: Lake Shore, Western Union, and, it is reported, Union Pacific. Those who hold Erie stock are in a quandary. If the classification bill is repealed by the Legislature, the price of the stock will doubtless advance. But then the Attorney General may press his *quo warranto*, and, if that succeeds, the stock will be worthless, except as waste paper, for the franchise will revert to the State. It is also expected that default will be made in the payment of interest on mortgages. All this combines to make Erie stock very uncertain property, but it may answer for speculative purposes at present. The market advanced ¼ to 2 per cent to-day, with the greatest activity in Quicksilver, Pacific Mail, Northwestern Common, and Rock Island.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was dull, but throughout very firm. Receipts for the past week have been unusually small, while the shipping demand for spring wheat extras was very fair. Buyers and sellers, however, remain considerably apart in their views, and nothing of moment was accomplished. The wheat market was firm, but very quiet. Corn was in good demand for export and home use, but under a considerable pressure to sell, and increased cost of moving, owing to the ice in the harbor, prices closed a shade easier.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—At the Custom-House investigation to-day, Edward C. Johnson, who was formerly in the general order business, testified that the other day he offered Leet $60,000 a year for the business. Formerly the price of storage was regulated by the Chamber of Commerce. This witness thought the recipients of the general order monopoly were obliged to make up by charges on merchants for what the privilege of having the business costs. Leet & Stocking can make money by charging $5 a load of twenty-five packages, and charging the merchant $25. There is an immense profit on storage, because a month's storage is paid upon goods which remain only a few days; their places are then taken up by others on which another month's storage is paid, and so on until a loft in general order in store makes between four and six months' storage. I never heard of so much pilfering in the General Order Department, of cartage, &c., as there has been since Leet and Stocking have had the monopoly of this business. All control of charges is vested in the Collector of the Port. He has the power to shut up every Custom House and General Order Store if he feels so disposed. I suggested to Murphy that he should correct the terrible abuses growing out of the present general order system, representing to him the damage they were doing to the Republican party. I told him the merchants were complaining on every hand, and that he must do something to alleviate their burdens. Murphy replied, notwithstanding his well-known control over the stores, that he did not have the power, and could not interfere with this part of the General Order business. I know that there are 25,000 men in Federal office now whose only recommendation to their posts is their ability to manipulate the rascals who control the primary elections. The greater the scoundrel, in my opinion, the better his chance of a good appointment. I have heard men say they had been discharged because they refused to pay the political assessment demanded of them.

James H. Young, Inspector of Customs since 1869, examined: He said there are sixteen European steamers a week on the Cunard dock. There are rations of six or eight bottles of English ale or porter, with a decanter of liquor, sent to the Inspector's office at 11 o'clock every day. This brings a crowd of good-for-nothing fellows to the docks, which is very hurtful. There is a very easy way of doing the business of smuggling. A gentleman going to Europe takes the measure of several lady friends for wardrobes. On his return with them the ladies for whom he has made purchases come down to the pier when the steamer arrives. The gentleman then declares that the ten or twelve trunks he is landing contain wearing apparel of these ladies, whom he represents as passengers. Another trouble is that on the arrival of a steamer persons having tickets are permitted to go down on the pier. This may bring a number of improper persons near the steamer and facilitate swindling. Mr. Terwilliger, when he took upon himself the right to come down to the docks and grant permits to individuals to come on the pier when a vessel arrived, ruled then that tickets of admission to the pier gave persons the privilege of going on board the steamer when her gang-plank was put out, thereby offering smugglers a splendid opportunity to operate. I have observed abuses and frauds of the most flagrant character among Custom House officers, which I reported to my superior with very poor results. I remember an instance when a number of ladies came ashore at Quarantine in the doctor's boat, and afterwards exhibited a large quantity of diamonds and jewelry which they said had been passed by the Custom-House officer on board the steamer at Quarantine.

Witness told of an incident which occurred on the Cunard steamer. A corpse was brought over in a case, and a hearse was on the dock to receive it, but in placing it in the vehicle the bearers shook it and a ringing noise was heard. The case was opened and found to be full of French clocks. Senator Bayard remarked: "That was a corpse for time and not for eternity."

BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

Several bankers, including Belmont, were examined to-day by the Grand Jury, relative to the Ring frauds.

THIEVES AND MURDERERS AT WORK.

Mr. Tooker, assaulted by a highwayman in Sackett street, Brooklyn, two nights ago, is dying.

A young lady was assaulted yesterday afternoon by a robber, in a Flatbush car, near Prospect Park, he presenting a revolver and bowie-knife, threatening to kill her unless she gave him her purse. She jumped from the car, when the driver and conductor, evidently in league with the robber, drove furiously away.

NO JURISDICTION.

Judge Barrett, to-day, decided that Judge Barnard, being a corporate member of the Tammany Society, had no jurisdiction, and his injunction against the said society is void.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

R. Kenned, A. S. Barnes, and S. Sheldon, have been elected Managers of the American Bible Society.

RAID ON DISTILLERIES.

The revenue officers made a raid on several illicit distilleries in the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn, this afternoon, destroying several thousand dollars' worth of whiskey, mash, machinery, &c. The officials were aided by the police.

REQUEST DENIED.

The Brooklyn Committee of Fifty has been refused a written statement of the Court records by Judge Walsh, but the latter invites them to spend a few weeks with him to see the workings of the Court for themselves.

INDICTED.

It is rumored that the Grand Jury has found indictments against Harry Genet, Tom Fields, A. J. Miller, and other Ringites for frauds on the city.

A RUMOR.

The *Tribune* says that it is understood that Tweed, Connolly and Garvey have recently had conferences for the purpose of effecting a compromise of the suits against them by the Attorney General, that their agents have ascertained that the State would be willing to accept in settlement of the Board Audit claims of six millions two-thirds of that amount; but as criminals they are not assured that other prosecutions would not be commenced against them; but no conclusion was reached. There is reason to believe that this report is unfounded.

THE SAFES.

J. Lieb Davidson, the Ring safe manufacturer, was to have given State's evidence before the Grand Jury, this week, but he was tampered with, and has fled to the South.

THE PRINTING FRAUDS.

In the investigation of the printing frauds at Albany, Parsons, one of the State Printers, testifies having given Ed. Phelps $10,000 for lobby services. It had been the habit, he said, to give the clerks a percentage on work carried to the firm, and in this way Terwilliger's percentage was paid, regardless of whether he read proof or not. The charge that Terwilliger had altered bills was not substantiated.

MAYOR HALL.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the Greeley General Committee, last evening, a resolution was offered and referred to a Committee requesting the Common Council to impeach Mayor Hall.

BOAT RACE.

Henry Coulter, of Pittsburgh, accepts the challenge of Biglin Brothers, of this city, for the thousand-dollar boat race, in May, on the Schuylkill River.

ELECTION.

The New York Yacht Club has re-elected James Gordon Bennett, Jr., Commodore.

THE AMERICUS CLUB

has re-elected William M. Tweed President.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Total receipts last year 2,196,091; this year 1,931,067. Total exports last year, 1,316,525; this year, 1,030,508. Stock at all United States ports last year, 629,253; this year, 570,942. At interior towns last year, 103,628; this year, 90,015. At Liverpool last year, 578,000; this year, 469,000. American cotton afloat for Great Britain, 231,000; against 377,000 last year.

THIRD AVENUE BANK.

A statement of the condition of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, (upon which there has been a run for the past two months) on the first of January is given to-night, showing the total assets of the bank to have been $5,092,610, and total liabilities, including amount due depositors, with interest, to have been $5,081,325, leaving a surplus of $11,285.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Arrived—Steamship Himmonia, from Hamburg; steamship England, from Liverpool.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 2.—The Legislature has adjourned to Monday evening.

Several petitions were presented for the Ohio Temperance law in both Houses.

Senate bills were introduced to appropriate $33,450 for the Industrial School for Boys; for current expenses at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and to extend and more thoroughly secure the benefit of said Home, and repealing Chapter 147 of the General Laws of 1871 relative to guardianship of soldiers' orphans.

The Assembly bill, giving to railroad companies organized under Chapter 73, Revised Statutes, entitled "of Joint Stock Companies," was concurred in under a suspension of the rules.

The joint resolution, providing for an adjournment until the 16th, was indefinitely postponed.

In the Assembly, petitions were presented for a stringent law for the protection of insurance policy-holders; for a return to the town system of school superintendence.

Resolutions were adopted, granting the use of the Assembly Chamber, on Tuesday evening next, for the annual address before the State Historical Society, by Hon. Mr. Manier, of Illinois; instructing the Commissioners on State Affairs to inquire whether the present mode of investing the trust funds of the State is safe and advantageous, and as to the expediency of investing in the bonds of Milwaukee; also instructing the Committee on Insurance, Banks, and Banking to inquire whether any additional power should be conferred on the Secretary of State in the examination and control of insurance companies, and whether a Department of Insurance should be organized.

The Committee on State Affairs recommended the passage of the bill for an iron fence around the Capitol park, and the indefinite postponement of the bill for a coal vault for the Capitol.

Bills were introduced to reduce the sum allowed phonographic reporters for transcripts of evidence furnished the Supreme Court; to repeal Chapter 51, General Laws of 1871; relative to fees of Justices in certain cases; to regulate the preparation of medical prescriptions by requiring druggists to serve two years' apprenticeship, or be graduates of a medical college, or a college of pharmacy; to fix the limit of liquor licenses, except in cities, at $10 to $100; to fund and provide for paying the railroad debts of counties, cities, towns, and villages by setting aside the State revenue therefrom arising from the increased valuation by reason of railroad construction, also license money for railroads; to provide for collecting fees of Probate Judges from estates; to repeal Sunday Laws of 1864–5 and 1871 so as to prohibit and prevent the issue by the St. Croix County Supervisors of certain Railroad Boards; to authorize County Supervisors to appoint a jailer, and defining his duties and powers; for the more speedy determination of right to an office; authorizing all tax-payers to vote in school districts on raising money and other questions; to limit to six months the time for the commencement of actions against cities, towns, and villages on demand payable to bearer; to prevent the cutting of timber from lands sold for taxes; to amend Section 14, Chapter 162, Revised Statutes, for the relief of persons confined in jail on civil process.

Bills passed—requiring County Treasurers to make an annual statement of moneys paid Town Treasuries, and for other purposes; to transfer certain territory from Burnett to Barron County.

A resolution was offered instructing the Committee on Mining and Smelting to inquire whether the provisions of Chapter 137, Laws of 1870, in regard to the geological survey, had been properly carried out.

Several bills were passed through the Committee of the Whole.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—A Jefferson City special states that the Democratic caucus there last night took no definite action in regard to what course should be pursued in the House respecting the Governor's veto. A general discussion was had, and a motion was made to postpone consideration of the veto till the 1st of March, but it failed, and the caucus adjourned until Monday next.

The "Liberal Republicans" of the House also held a caucus, and, by a vote of 15 to 3, decided to sustain the Governor's veto, and also agreed to a postponement of action on the veto in the House till the 15th instant, to give the Committee of Ways and Means time to perfect a plan for funding the State indebtedness.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—In the Assembly, Mr. Alvord presented a memorial of the New York Bar Association, making charges against certain judicial officers in New York, and asking for an investigation. Judges Barnard and Cardozo are mentioned as among those against whom charges are made.

The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and power given to go to New York to investigate.

OHIO.

The Cincinnati Councilmen and the Southern Railway Charter—Arrangements for the Ohio River Improvement Convention—Obituary.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—The Board of Councilmen, to-day, by a vote of 29 yeas to 8 nays, adopted the following important resolution, touching the charter of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, passed by the Kentucky Legislature:

WHEREAS, The charter for the Cincinnati Southern Railway, recently granted by the Kentucky Legislature, imposes such exactions and burdens as to render it impossible and unwise for the city of Cincinnati to build and operate a road under its unjust and illegal provisions; therefore,

Resolved, That the Trustees of said Southern Railway are hereby requested by the Common Council to reject said charter.

Arrangements for the Ohio River Improvement Convention, to convene here on the 20th of February, are perfecting. The Joint Committee to-day elected Abner L. Frazer permanent Chairman, and Captain H. H. Taturn Secretary. A full list of Sub-Committees was agreed on, and the form of invitation to be extended to Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, municipal organizations, Boatmen's Associations, and Insurance Companies. The various plans suggested for temporary and permanent improvement of the Ohio River, a thorough system of water gauges, lights and buoys for the improvement and safety of commerce will be discussed. A plan for a permanent organization to attend to these matters, as well as appeals to Congress for aid, will be considered.

Rev. Joseph Ferdreding, parish priest of St. Paul's Church, and German Vicar General of the Diocese of Cincinnati, died last evening from paralysis, aged 65. He has long been identified with the movements for the relief of fatherless children, and was called "Father of the Orphan."

ALEXIS.

His Imperial Highness and Party Explore the Mammoth Cave, and Proceed to Memphis.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.—A *Courier-Journal* special from Cave City says: "The Grand Duke Alexis and suite, accompanied by a number of ladies and gentlemen, arrived here at 1:17 this afternoon, and left immediately for the Mammoth Cave in splendid coaches furnished by A. McCoy. The party had just finished dinner when they arrived, and consequently were in high spirits for the nine miles of staging. The party spent four hours in the Cave, and returned here at 11:55 in the evening, and started for Memphis at 12:15. All expressed themselves highly gratified at the underground scenes and wonders they had witnessed."

MEMPHIS, Feb. 2.—The Grand Duke and party arrived by special train at 4 this afternoon, and were escorted to quarters at the Peabody Hotel. The reception will take place at 9 this evening, at the Overton Hotel, followed by a ball and banquet.

The movements of the party from this point are uncertain. Should the weather continue moderate, they will doubtless wait for the Great Republic, now ice-bound at Columbus.

FOREIGN.

British Journals Assume a Serious Tone on the Subject of the United States Claims.

Thiers Despairs of the Success of the French Republic.

Termination of Commercial Treaties Authorized by the French Assembly.

The Assembly Decides by a Good Majority to Remain at Versailles.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—In a recent conversation with General Billatt, Thiers is reported to have said: "I am sincerely in favor of a moderate Republic, and have long thought it possible, but I now see that I was mistaken; that the Republic cannot exist, even with my aid. I am compelled to seek the happiness of the country elsewhere."

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The railway laborers at Arles have struck work, and threaten to stop the trains. Troops have been sent thither to strengthen the hands of the authorities.

A new play, by Victorien Sardou, entitled "Ragabas," has just been brought out at the Vaudeville. It contains some expressions in favor of Imperialism and the Bonapartes, which have caused wild scenes of excitement at the theatre. The agitation extends outside, and last night after the performance crowds passed through the Boulevards, some crying "Down with the Bonapartes," and others "Vive L'Empire." At one time a disturbance was threatened, but the crowds finally dispersed without coming to blows. To prevent a recurrence of the dangerous agitation, Thiers has ordered General L'Admirault to suspend the performance of the play, and, if necessary, temporarily close the Theatre.

The Assembly to-day, by an overwhelming majority, passed the bill authorizing the Government to notify England and Belgium of the termination of the commercial treaties between France and those countries.

Deputy Duchatel's motion that the Assembly and Government return to Paris was debated. Vauterlin, the newly-elected Deputy for Paris, spoke eloquently in support of the motion. He was frequently interrupted. There was much confusion, and in the midst of great uproar the motion was rejected by a vote of 377 to 318.

Minister Casimer Perier threatens to resign.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The newspapers teem with hostile comments and false reports in regard to the case of the United States, which has been published in reference to the Alabama claims. The statement of the English case has not been published. The *Advertiser* asserts that Chief Justice Cockburn, one of the arbitrators will withdraw, and that the Government will repudiate the Treaty of Washington, and a correspondent advocates this course, and suggests the repudiation of the Treaty of Ghent by the United States. The *Daily News* says the claims of the United States for indirect damages have been declared out of the question, and that this opinion is backed by the sentiment of the country. It is not known that any action has been taken by the Government on the subject.

The number of emigrants who sailed from Liverpool in the month of January exceeds that of December by 1,150.

The burning of Chicago seems to have stimulated the emigration of carpenters and masons.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—Despatches have been received from the Governor General of the Phillippine Islands announcing a serious attempt at revolt. A company of 200 native soldiers belonging to the artillery service rebelled and took possession of a fort. The place was subsequently carried by assault by the regular troops, and all the insurgents killed.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2.—An attack has been made on the Jews in Ismail, on the Roumanian frontier. Several were killed and many wounded. All who could, men, women, and children, fled to save their lives. The fugitives were kindly received by the officers of the Porte.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Central American news says that two more Spanish gunboats have been ordered to watch the Virginius, and one American war vessel has been ordered to protect her.

No laborers are to be had at Panama or Aspinwall, the strike being universal.

The crew of the American gunboat at Ossipee were badly cut by the sabres of the police at Callao, while the latter were dispersing the mob.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Feb. 2.—Quiroga cannonaded Camargo last night, rendering the place untenable. Cortina telegraphed this afternoon that he would fall back upon Reyrosa.

The National Guard has been called out here and will be armed to-morrow. General Palocio is using every means to strengthen the fortifications, and put this city into a state of defence. There is, however, no enthusiasm among the people, indicating a disposition to volunteer and assist the regular troops.

UTAH.

Judge McKean's Refusal to Admit Murderers to Bail Approved by the Gentiles—Petition for the Removal of District Attorney Bates—Shooting Affrays.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 2.—A mass meeting of citizens was held this afternoon in Masonic Hall, to consider the despatch from Washington that the Gentiles condemned the decision of Chief Justice McKean in refusing bail for the prisoners charged with murder. D. F. Walker, of Walker Bros., was Chairman; L. S. Gould and John Chistlett, Secretaries. Over three hundred were present. Resolutions were adopted that all Gentiles and liberal citizens have abiding confidence in the honesty, integrity, and ability of Judge James B. McKean, and believe him to be a faithful, impartial, and incorruptible Judge, governed by a conscientious sense of duty beyond all other consideration, whose whole course in Utah has been an honor to the Administration and a pride to all law-abiding citizens; also, that the refusal of Judge McKean to admit those accused of murders to bail, some of the most atrocious, receives hearty commendation, and that there are abundant reasons to believe that such refusal is fully approved by all the so-called Gentile people of Utah.

It was ordered that these resolutions be immediately telegraphed to the President of the United States.

A resolution was also adopted that the President be respectfully requested to appoint a successor to United States Attorney General C. Bates.

The greatest unanimity prevailed, the resolution being adopted by acclamation.

A large number of leading citizens waited on Judge McKean this evening and extended their congratulations.

The despatch from Washington that prominent Gentiles condemned Judge McKean was received here with surprise and indignation.

Affidavits were made yesterday seriously compromising the official integrity of United States Attorney Bates.

Two roughs had a quarrel at the Revere House last night. Richard Garrison shot John Dood, inflicting a mortal wound. Cause—woman.

At a masquerade ball, last night, a tremendous row occurred. The policemen were beaten off. They returned with shot guns, made arrests, and stopped the performance.

INDIANA.

Hon. J. H. Farquhar appointed Secretary of State.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—The Governor this morning announced the appointment of the Hon. J. H. Farquhar, President of the Meridian National Bank, of this city, as Secretary of State, *vice* Colonel Eddy, deceased. It appears that the appointment was made before the Governor left for South Bend, as under the law the Secretary of State would be Governor where there is no Lieutenant Governor, as is now the case in this State. He has accepted the position, and the son of the late Secretary has been reappointed Deputy, and the salary will be paid to the widow of Colonel Eddy for the support of herself and family.

The articles of association of the *Herald* Company, La Porte, Ind., were filed yesterday, capital stock $50,000; the company to be managed by Charles G. Powell, S. E. Taylor, and S. Major.

MICHIGAN.

The Next State Fair to be Held at Kalamazoo.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 2.—The Executive Committee of the Agricultural Society have decided that the next fair is to be held at Kalamazoo, if they will raise the $3,000 for the Society within thirty days promised by prominent Kalamazoo citizens. The time for holding the fair is fixed for September 17 to 20, the same as the Northern Michigan Fair, at Grand Rapids.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The area of lowest barometer will probably continue northeastward, leaving the coast off Cape Hatteras. Northeast wind with snow will prevail by Saturday morning from Massachusetts to Virginia, and threatening weather extend over the lower lakes. Northeast winds will increase to brisk for a short time off the Carolina coast, and back to northwest, with clearing weather on Saturday very generally from Georgia to Michigan, and westward to the Mississippi Valley. Cloudy and threatening weather will extend from the Upper Mississippi westward to the Rocky Mountains.

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, ETC.

GOSS & PHILLIPS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Principal Office, corner of Clark and Twelfth-sts.

NOT DAMAGED BY FIRE YESTERDAY.

The fire in basement of Carpenter Shop, caused by defect left by gas fitters, ignited shavings and sawdust, and was confined to them. Prompt application of steam from boilers kept it under control until the arrival of the Fire Department, to whom we return our thanks.

NO DEPARTMENT OF OUR MACHINERY, WORKSHOPS, OR STOCK INJURED.

Are Running this Morning as Usual.
Will give all orders customary despatch.

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, STAIRS, BALUSTERS, LUMBER,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

FACTORIES: } COR. CLARK AND TWELFTH-STS.
} COR. FISKE AND TWENTY-SECOND-STS.

DRY GOODS.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,
Dry Goods Dealers,
Wholesale,
31 & 33 South Canal-st., and
25 to 29 West Washington-st.
Retail,
328 & 330 West Madison-st.,
Also,
State-st., cor. Twentieth.
In both our Retail
Establishments we are
offering a full and
complete assortment
of goods, and
in some
departments great
bargains to which
special attention is
invited.
At wholesale,
we have every facility.
In our wholesale branch
we have just completed
another addition to
our buildings,
giving us more room,
and have
every facility for the
prompt and satisfactory
execution of
Orders.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

STONE.

We are prepared to take contracts and furnish all kinds of stone for building purposes and sidewalks, from the celebrated Batavia quarries, on the most favorable terms.

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, 285 West Madison-st.,
Sole Agents.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
Dr. E. M. P. Ludlam
Has removed his office and residence to 318 West Washington-st.
Office hours, 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 6 to 7 p. m.

REMOVAL.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, Wholesale Dealers in Crockery, Stoneware, Glassware, &c., have removed from Canal-st. to 144 and 145 Michigan-av., between Monroe and Adams-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
IN THIS CITY.
To Rent, and Furniture for sale, or a Partner Wanted.
An excellent chance for HOTEL MEN. Inquire of F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

BRICKS.

BRICK.
FOR SALE—500,000 very fine Toledo Brick. Apply to
WM. A. EWING,
Cor. Clark and North Water-sts.

BRICK.
I have 10,000,000 good Red and Yellow Brick for sale, as desired by builders. Delivery prompt.
J. H. BISSELL,
54 West Randolph-st.

BANKING.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
BANKER,
Will open a BRANCH OFFICE at
25 CANAL-ST.,
Between Washington and Randolph, February 5, 1872.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.
WILSON BROS.
331 WABASH-AV., } Chicago.
88 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., }
Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

TOILETINE.

LADIES!
TOILETINE mingled with the ashes of the metropolis; and a sufficient quantity to meet your demand may have been lacking. We are again able to meet all demands. Price, 50 cents.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M. Special communication this (Saturday) evening at 7 o'clock, at Masonic Temple, cor. West Randolph and Halsted-sts., for work. Visitors always welcome.
SAML. C. SMITH, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

Members of Chicago Lodge No. 55, are hereby notified that a meeting of this Lodge will be held at Fort Dearborn Hall, n. e. cor. Madison and Halsted-sts., on Saturday evening, Feb. 3, at half-past 7 sharp.
H. BENNETT, R. S.

Masonic.

Siloam Council, No. 53, Royal and Select Masters.—Stated Assembly will be held this (Saturday) evening at the Temple, cor. Halsted and Randolph-sts., at 7 o'clock sharp. Business and work on the 3 degrees. Visitors cordially invited. By order of
J. J. FRENCH, T. I. G. M.
EDW. W. SMITH, Recorder.

Masonic.

The Committee for the relief of Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and Scotch Rite Masons, hold their meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 5 to 6 p. m., at the office of V. L. Hurlbut, 361 Wabash-av. Applications should be endorsed by the presiding officer of the body.
V. L. HURLBUT, Ch'n.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL
From Our Own Mines,
BEING THE
FINEST QUALITY OF ANTHRACITE COAL IN THE MARKET!

	In yard.	Delivered.
LARGE EGG,	$11.00	$12.00
SMALL EGG,	11.00	12.00
RANGE,	11.50	12.50
NUT,	11.00	12.00

Coal delivered on the cars to country, $11.50 per ton.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
Office, 225 East Washington-st. Yards, Eighteenth-st. and Indiana-st. Bridges, and No. 47 Cottage Grove-av.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHARLES LEEDS (formerly in our employ as agent) is unauthorized to sell coal, collect bills, or in any way to represent himself as still connected with our house; and any money paid him is unlawful.
(Signed) BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)
THE
National Bank Note Company,
OFFICE,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
Engrave and Print
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks,
Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds,
Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange,
Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,
In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.
Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.
NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
First-class offices in the Bryan Block, northwest corner of La Salle and Monroe-sts., well arranged for Banking and Insurance Business. Possession May 1.
DREW & NEWBURY,
163 West Washington-st.

WANTED.

FEED BOYS
For Gordon and Cylinder Presses wanted by RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.

WANTED,
$25,000 on inside Chicago property worth double the amount, for 10 years, at 9 per cent. No commission. Address U 69, Tribune office.

TO RENT.

TO BANKERS.
Banking Offices to rent: Two on LaSalle-st., in "Boone's Block," 34 feet square; very light; first-class Vaults, with Hall's best Vault Doors and Locks. Also two Banking Offices on Clark-st., corner of Board of Trade alley. 45x70 feet; very light, with first-class Vaults. Other good offices to rent in above buildings.
WM. HANSBROUGH,
Boone's Block, 131 South LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.
The entire block bounded by Wentworth-av. and Grove-st., Sixteenth and Seventeenth-sts. Has important railroad facilities and connections. W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block, northwest cor. Madison and Market-sts.

REAL ESTATE.

CHOICE IMPROVED
REAL ESTATE.
We will sell all or part of that very desirable property situated on the southwest corner of West Washington and Carpenter-sts., with one or both four story brick buildings thereon, well arranged for either hotel or dwelling purposes. To parties desiring a good paying investment, we can safely say this is an unusual great bargain. Apply to DREW & NEWBERRY, 163 West Washington-st., or 537 Wabash-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Contractors and Builders.
Contractors and builders will consult their interests by examining the merits of the SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE FLOORING. I claim that a ONE-INCH FLOOR of this lumber is equal in strength and durability to any two-inch white pine floor that can be used, and at the same time making a handsomer and better floor in every respect.
RICHARD SCHULENBURG,
Corner Main and Cologne-sts.

FINANCIAL.

Money to Loan
On Chicago property, to parties with full abstract, showing perfect title.
MEAD & COE,
79 West Madison-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN
At 9 per cent interest, for a term of years, on Burnt District property. Apply to
C. R. FIELD & CO.,
418 Wabash-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK MAKING ALL THE YEAR.
CALDWELL'S HOT-AIR FURNACE OVEN and DRYING CARS, for drying Brick Tile, Whiting, Lumber, Staves, Fruit, Peat, and other articles. Bricks dried every day as fast as made, at all seasons, wet or dry. No bricks washed or lost by stones; no floors; no wheeling or making of unburnt brick; no angles or corners broken. 3,000,000 Brick dried in one medium Dryer the past season, and upward of 2,000 tons of Whiting in ONE oven.
J. K. CALDWELL,
1351 North Twentieth-st., Philadelphia.

STATIONERY.

DIAMOND MILLS
EXTRA FIRST-CLASS LINEN
WRITING PAPERS.
DEALERS
Wishing to use the best grade of Paper sold in the West, will find it for their advantage to send us an order for these goods.

WE HAVE IN STOCK
Diamond Billet Paper, plain edge.
Diamond Billet Paper, gilt edge.
Diamond Octavo Note Paper, plain edge.
Diamond Octavo Note Paper, gilt edge.
Diamond Commercial Note Paper, 5, 6 & 7-lb.
Diamond Commercial Note Paper, 5-lb., single ruled.
Diamond Letter Paper, 10 and 12-lb.
Diamond Cap Paper, 10, 12 and 14-lb.
Diamond Legal Cap Paper, 12 and 14-lb.
Diamond Broad Bill Cap Paper, 12-lb.
Diamond Long Bill Cap Paper, 12-lb.
Cabinet Legal Cap---superb stock---18-lb.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,
Sole Agents for the West,
469 WABASH-AV.

CLOTHING.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.
Still continue the sale of their
Fine Clothing!
For Men and Boys, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BELDING & CO.'S SUCCESSORS.
45 & 47 West Madison-st.
376 State-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CLARKE'S NEW METHOD
FOR
Reed Organs.
Compiled by an Organist who has a pre-eminent power of pleasing the public, both by his playing and his compositions. Rose quickly into favor on its first appearance, and is acknowledged to be a Standard Work of the first rank. Price, $2.50.

Beautiful Song, "True Happiness." Keller. 35 cents.

HAYDN'S METHOD FOR GUITAR—A new and improved method, with Progressive Studies, Instrumental Pieces, and a collection of Popular Songs. Price, $3.00

A set of 25 very good, easy piano pieces, for beginners. GOLDEN ECHOES. Mack; each 30 cents.

EATON'S NEW METHOD
FOR THE
CORNET.
Learn to "blow your own horn," by studying this new and excellent method, full of Theory, Exercises, sparkling Melodies, Trios and Varieties, with, if you please, Piano accompaniment. Price, $1.50.

The above songs and pieces, sent, post free, on receipt of retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

5 SPECIALTIES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
Fisk, Clark & Flagg's celebrated Specialties are for sale by all first-class dealers in this city.
True Fit Shirts.
Patent Pantaloon Drawers.
Russian Braces.
Laporte's Kid Gloves.
New Style of Neck Dress.
N. B.—Five novelties just out. Dover Cloth Shirts and Shirtings, Samson Braces, Patent Pantaloon Drawers (red stamp), Laporte's Cable Kid Gloves, and the Regent Street Scarf.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
690 Broadway, New York.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

To Printers!
The Great Western Type Foundry,
50 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.,
Is now furnishing Brevier and Nonpareil Sorts of Farmer & Little's body. Also Nonpareil, Johnson's body. Four Type Machines in operation. All orders for body or Job Type promptly filled, as well as all other articles needed in a printing office.
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.

SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION
Fire and Burglar-Proof
SAFES,
Vault Doors & Bank Vaults.
HERRING & CO.
FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.
The south half of Block 87, School Section (known as the Old Bridewell grounds), together with the feet lying north of the same, being about 271 feet front on Fifth-av., northwest corner of Polk-st., and running back to the river.
Bids will be received by the undersigned until Monday noon, Feb. 19, 1872, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon.
Terms, usual time, with interest at 7 per cent.
GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller.
Chicago, Jan. 26, 1872.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHACE & ABELL,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate,
Offer improved and unimproved property in each section of the city and in Hyde Park. They will give careful attention to business and invite the patronage of parties having real estate which they wish sold. Taxes paid, money loaned on good security, and rents collected.
OFFICE: 336 Wabash-av.
Purchase money mortgages wanted by
CHACE & ABELL.

JOHN A. LOMAX,
14 and 16 Charles-place, between Fifth-av. and Franklin-st., manufacturer of SODA AND MINERAL WATERS, dealer in Bottled Ale, Porter, Lager, and Pure Cider. Sole Agent for the Celebrated Wheeling, West Virginia, Draught Ale.
Thanking my old friends and customers for past favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. I would inform them and all others that want a good and pure article that I am now ready at my old place (14 and 16 Charles place) to fill all orders with promptness and despatch.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.
Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Galvanic Batteries,
Trusses, Crutches, Supporters, Shoulder Braces.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.,
Surgical Instruments and Druggists' Sundries.

CORRUGATED IRON.
Shutters, doors, partitions. Corrugated iron for roofing, siding, iron buildings, bridges, railways, &c. Manufactured by the
MOSELEY IRON BRIDGE & ROOF CO.
Office, 5 Dey-st., New York.

SENTENCE PASSED.

Montgomery and Busse Move for New Trials.

The Motions Overruled by the Court in Both Cases.

Statements of the Convicted Aldermen---They Protest Their Innocence.

The Sentence in Each Case--A Fine of $100 and Six Months in the County Jail.

The matter of the convicted officials of this city came up again in the Criminal Court yesterday, before Judge Tree, the question being whether new trials should be granted to all or any of them.

BUSSE'S CASE—THE ARGUMENT.

The case of Gustav A. Busse was first called on the motion docket.

Mr. Van Arman, for the accused, stated the position of the defence; that there is no criminating evidence in the case, but that the conviction is in conflict with fundamental principles of law which have been overlooked or violated. He assumed, while he responded in his own feelings to the desire to see men punished who have prostituted their office to the base purpose of personal aggrandizement, and while all men join in that anxiety, that all right-minded men must be equally anxious to see the guiltless shielded. A criminating fact in a case is a circumstance which is wholly consistent with the theory of guilt, and as equally inconsistent with the theory of innocence. Under the rulings of the Court, the charge in this case is that a man holding a public office proposed to receive a sum of money to influence his official action. Beyond this, the particular crime of bribery charged must be proved, and this includes the proposition that he proposed to receive a particular sum of money from Goggin, to influence him to procure the purchase, by the Common Council, of a certain lot of land. The question, then, is: Did Busse, intentionally and knowingly, express to Goggin a wish to receive from him money to influence his official action in this direction. He denied that the evidence proved any such state of things, wherefore, in criminal law, the fact did not exist. In determining whether there was a criminating fact in this case it is necessary to view the circumstances surrounding the defendant. As to the first matter relied on by the prosecution—the fact that Busse sought out Goggin. It was his official duty to investigate the matter of the proposed purchase. This being his duty, was it not reasonable and entirely consistent with the theory of innocence that he should seek an interview with the proposed vendor. The counsellor recited the testimony of Goggin, including the facts of the interviews of that witness with Busse, and with Alderman Walsh.

The testimony, he contended, shows that there was a somewhat extended conversation between Busse and Goggin, the effect of which, upon the witness's own mind was, that he understood that Busse was in favor of the particular purchase as securing the location best adapted for the purpose aimed at, but that Busse was struggling against a force in the Council, which was based upon a pecuniary interest in another lot. The rest of the conversation consisted of a reference to Walsh. This is introduced to show a guilty conspiracy between the prisoner and Walsh. Does this naked reference prove this conspiracy? The fact that he knew that there were corrupt Aldermen is not proved by it, for that fact is met by the other fact that Goggin, by his testimony, has sworn that he knew the same fact, and that it was noised upon the streets. Independent of that, could there be no honest purpose of this reference to an associate on the Committee, whose opposition it was necessary to overcome. If there is this theory consistent with innocence, then the jury must accept that theory, and then there is no evidence of conspiracy. It is said that the reference to Walsh was to settle it. Settle what with Walsh? Goggin had put an end to the question of a bribe, for he had at once stated there was not a cent in his lot. There was a legitimate purpose that Walsh could settle, and this must prevail.

Testing the language of the reference by the rules of civil law, would it create an agency, as if Goggin had gone to Walsh and paid $5,000 as a bribe, could he have collected it back from Busse? He apprehended not. But the conversation of Walsh being allowed in, it must be taken as true. It pointed to Buehler, McGrath, and Walsh as members of the conspiracy. Beyond this the jury could not infer that others belonged to that particular ring, for there is no record or testimony carrying the language further to criminate Busse or any other Alderman, and for lack of this the presumption is that the accused was not one of the party. This theory, however, is further supported by the caution of Walsh to Goggin not to mention the matter to the accused. Having thus reviewed the testimony and its weight, the counsellor proceeded to the refused instructions to show that they included the law. The first of these was in effect that, from the mere fact of the reference by Busse to Walsh to settle it with him, the jury are not bound to find that Walsh was the agent of the defendant, nor that there was any fraudulent or corrupt combination or conspiracy between them, but if there is a reasonable ground to believe from the evidence that the defendant was anxious to have the property purchased for other reasons than those of mere personal advantage to him, that Walsh was at that time a member of the Committee of the Common Council whose duty it was to report either for or against the purchase, that it was necessary to secure the support of Walsh to carry the report in favor of the purchase, and that Goggin was sent for the purpose only of securing his report in favor of the purchase, then the jury must disregard the testimony of Walsh so far as this defendant is concerned. The other was, even should the jury believe, from the evidence in the case, that the defendant sent Goggin to Walsh for the purpose of paying Walsh the sum of $4,000, or any other sum of money, in order to induce Walsh to vote or use his influence as an Alderman in favor of the purchase of the property described in the indictment, yet the defendant must be acquitted unless the jury also believe that, from the circumstances of the case, it has been shown beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was to share in or receive some portion of the money thus to be paid.

These instructions, he briefly urged, were applicable to the case in hand, and proper as containing the law of the case so far as they applied.

The prosecution waived any argument.

ARGUMENT OF MR. HERVEY.

Mr. Hervey closed. He took the ground that in this case the defendant is held responsible for the acts of another. To be so held there must have been a conspiracy between Walsh and defendant to do this wrongful act, or the relation of principal and agent between them for the perpetration of it. The question then is, is there any evidence of such combination or agency outside of the declaration of the co-conspirator. This evidence, he argued, was totally lacking in the case. If that be wanting then there is no testimony in the case showing guilt, for then the declarations of Walsh are excluded. He objected to an instruction given on the part of the people. An instruction must not assume a fact to be proved. He contended that one of the instructions assumed that Walsh made a proposition to Goggin, whereas that fact, whether the proposition or demand was in fact made should have been left to the jury.

THE MOTION OVERRULED.

The Court delivered his opinion as follows:

The indictment in this case charges the defendant with offering to receive a bribe from one William Goggin for the exercise of his influence as an Alderman of the Common Council of Chicago to induce the Common Council to purchase certain property which Goggin was proposing to sell for school purposes. The evidence in the case, as I remember it, I think has been substantially and correctly stated by counsel this morning in the argument. It is to the effect that Goggin had a proposition pending before the Common Council for the purchase of certain lots belonging to him for a school site; that the defendant, Busse, was a member of the Common Council and a member of the Committee on Public Schools; that the defendant, Busse, went to the house of Goggin, sought him out, and sent for him, in order to talk with him about the purchase of his lot; that there had been no previous acquaintance between Goggin and Busse, no friendship existing between them particularly; that Goggin was a stranger to Busse up to the time that he went to see him at his place of business; that almost immediately after entering the defendant's store, he commenced to talk with him with reference to the purchase of his lot, asking him if he desired to sell it to the city for a school site, and if so whether there was any money in it. On the witness, Goggin, telling the defendant that there was not a cent in it, he informs the witness that there is another lot offering, in the eastern portion of the ward, east of Clark street, in which there is $6,000 of money, and that if there was no money in Goggin's lot he is afraid that he would not be able to sell it. After some further conversation, not very important in its character, the defendant tells the witness, Goggin, that he had better go and see Mr. Walsh, who was also a member of this Committee on Schools, and settle the matter with him, or settle it with him, or some such word. Goggin did go to see Walsh, and, it seems, had two conversations with him. At the first conversation, Walsh required him, if he wanted to sell his lot, to deposit $2,500, but, I believe, concluded that conversation by stating that he would subsequently give him an ultimatum. At the second conversation which he had with Walsh, he gives him what the ultimatum is: that he must deposit $4,000 in Buehler's Bank, to the credit of Buehler, McGrath, and Walsh.

This is substantially all the evidence there is in the case. The counsel for the defence argue, with a great deal of earnestness, that the evidence is insufficient to found a verdict of guilty upon. It must be remembered that the offence with which this defendant is charged is one which is always committed in secrecy; that it is one difficult to prove by direct, positive evidence. It is committed, in the first place, by a class of men who are fully up to the average of intelligence among men, and of more than usual shrewdness, and men who are fully conscious that to accept a bribe is a crime. Therefore, the offence is usually committed not only in secret, but by the use of hints and innuendoes, and by circuitous action. It is not to be expected, therefore, in the majority of cases of this character that the evidence will always be positive and direct. The question is whether there is evidence enough in this case for the jury to conclude beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of the offence charged in the indictment. It is perfectly clear that the defendant sought Goggin, who had a proposition pending before the Council, and before his particular Committee for the purchase of this school lot; that it was not probable that the school lot would be purchased without the recommendation of this Committee; he went to his residence for him; sent for him; and when Goggin came to his place of business after asking him if he wanted to sell his lot, he then demanded whether there was any money in the lot, accompanying the statement with another piece of information that there was $6,000 in a competing lot in that ward. Suppose we stop there and go no further. Is there not sufficient in that evidence to constitute a proposition to receive a bribe? Is there not sufficient there to constitute the offence without proceeding any further? Is that not evidence from which the jury may conclude that the proposition was made to the prosecuting witness for a bribe to procure the purchase of his lot by the Common Council? It seems so to me, without going any further in the evidence; what transpired between Walsh and Goggin without going into the question of agency at all. It is simply considered with reference to its tending to illustrate the character of the transaction and to show the intent with which Busse acted.

There can be no question that the man to whom Busse referred Goggin (who had the lot for sale) did make a corrupt proposition to the witness. It was a clear and unmistakable offer to receive a bribe or demand for a bribe, that he must deposit so much money in a certain place to the credit of certain persons if he wanted to sell his lot. There can be no doubt about that at all. Walsh was of the same Committee as Busse. Busse himself had previously demanded to know whether there was money in the Goggin lot, and intimated to him, or told him clearly and distinctly, that he was afraid he could not sell his lot if there was no money in it, because there were $6,000 in another one. It strikes me, without going into the question of agency at all, that this evidence is competent, the evidence of this conversation between Walsh and Goggin for the purpose of illustrating the transaction and showing the intention of the defendant, Busse. At least, it is fair to suppose that the jury took that view of it. And I think there was sufficient evidence before the jury from which they might conclude a guilty intent on the part of the defendant in the conversation which he had with the prosecuting witness. A Court ought not to disturb the verdict of a jury unless it is manifestly against evidence. They are the judges, in this State, of the law and the fact, but they are peculiarly the judges of the fact, and it would be invading their province for the Court to set aside a verdict where there was evidence sufficient from which the jury might conclude guilt. I don't think, that in this case, it would be proper for me to interfere with their verdict.

So far as the instructions are concerned, I think I allowed, in behalf of the defendant, very full instructions, which covered every point in his case. The instructions which I did refuse were, I thought, calculated to mislead the jury, and one of them, at least, I thought was not based on any evidence in the case. The instruction given for the prosecution,—the State,—to which counsel make objection, I do not think wrong. I think it is a fair instruction, and will stand fire. I must overrule the motion for new trial.

A motion in arrest of judgment was entered and formally overruled.

The Court took a recess.

THE MONTGOMERY CASES.

When the Court was again brought to order, Mr. Adams said: I have concluded, after full consultation with my client, in the second case tried against Mr. Montgomery, to withdraw the motion for new trial, and he asks the privilege of making a statement to your Honor.

Mr. Reed. Inasmuch as this is so, if it meets the wishes of the Court, I am willing to let the other motion stand for the present.

The Court. Mr. Montgomery is at liberty to make any statement he wishes to the Court.

MR. MONTGOMERY'S SPEAKS.

Mr. Montgomery. Well, your Honor, I don't know what I should state in a case of this kind. I scarcely know what I have done, and so perfectly innocent of having done a crime that I did not think it really requisite to retain counsel or converse with them or post them up before I was brought here to this bar. I had believed, and I do still believe, that bribery and corruption were extant and rampant. I believe that many Aldermen are approached. I myself confess I had the intimations of bribery, when I first came into the Council, made to me. They came from sources that it is needless to mention now. I remember, however, the Chicago *Times*, when Wilbur F. Storey sent letters to me to come to his office to see him to break up the Democratic caucus. I did not go, and I said from that time he was bound to kill me sure.

Mr. Adams. I request Mr. Montgomery to speak to the present matter.

The Court. I was going to say to the defendant, I don't think it is right to go outside of the record of this case.

Mr. Montgomery. I want the Court exactly to understand the position and what constituted the "scallawag nineteen." The Court, if it understood it, might be more lenient. I want to make my statement so that it may go down on the record with regard to this transaction. I was run after, time and time again, to have me say what I could do in this case. I took pains to investigate it to ascertain in Mr. Wahl's matter if he was really innocent or was really to be hurt. I found out that he was, and, your Honor, I done everything I could to protect him honorably, but, so far as any moneys received, as regards any moneys given out, I never offered an Alderman or any other person a bribe in my term in serving this city of Chicago, two years. If any money was received, it was received for the little Champagne and whiskey (of which some of us take too much), suppers and treats, and when we took our suppers I tried to tell the Aldermen of the man's condition. This man McCullagh, I considered of him just what everybody else in the community does. I did not have any intercourse with him, and I had no money from him. I can bring thirty-nine Aldermen here to swear that I never offered them a dollar in the world. Your Honor, I feel, of course, very much hurt. It worried me considerably. I was erratic and imprudent a few days ago before you. I did not do it out of disrespect to the Court. I did it because I was so aggrieved. I did not think that I could be brought before a Court of this kind. I knew that I had no guilt. I came here innocently and honestly believing I had rights that every citizen was bound to respect. The fire almost besotted me; I had taken cold, was sick most of the time. I had no ambition, after the fire, to retrieve the parts of the fortune I lost. It made me impecunious. It has thrown me out of the way of any resources at all, and I treated this matter with levity, and I said yes, you take me down to jail, lock me up; I guess I will be happier there than anywhere else for they can't dun me there. But they do. They come to see me just as of yore. I assure you I would be glad to see all this bribery and corruption wiped out. I appreciated the position you occupy. I fully appreciate the efforts being made by our District Attorney. I say go on with the good work and the more you send to the prison cell the merrier I shall be. I have nothing more to say. It is for my family I feel a little regret at going down, for I have some family arrangements I should like to make. I little thought that such a scapegoat and loafer-villainous contamination of a loafer—could send me there. If it were not for that, I would rather be there.

THE SENTENCE.

The Court. Joseph A. Montgomery, you have been convicted of the crime of bribery after a fair trial before a jury of your country. You have been defended in that trial by able counsel, and everything has been done possible to protect your rights. The evidence in that case shows clearly that you received the sum of $1,900 for the sale of your influence as an Alderman of the Common Council of the City of Chicago. The evidence is unimpeached. There is not a shadow of a doubt on my mind that it is true. The offence which you have committed is one of the gravest and most serious to society which can be perpetrated. It is a blow levelled at the very life of our institutions, and it does not become me at this time to do otherwise than inflict upon you the penalty of that offence. It is a melancholy thing to see a man of your intelligence,—a man who has heretofore been favored by the people of this community, and elevated to a position of honor and trust, betray, as you have, put into this exceedingly embarrassing and humiliating position. I do not wish to add by any words of mine to the pain and mortification which I know you must feel at your position. I will, therefore, without further remark, pass upon you the sentence of the law.

Mr. Montgomery was then formally sentenced to pay a fine of $100, and to be committed to the County Jail for six months.

BUSSE SENTENCED.

Ald. Busse was then produced in Court.

Mr. Runyan pleaded the doubt existing in the case as to whether there was a proper conviction in this case, and if the evidence was sufficient, the slightness of its composition for the purpose, as a reason for mitigation of sentence. He casually mentioned that the defendant had a family.

The Court. Gustav A. Busse, you have been convicted of the crime of offering to receive a bribe. The offence is a very grave and serious one. It is one of the melancholy features of the administration of criminal justice that crime, and the punishment of crime, always implicit as much, and more, misery and sorrow and unhappiness upon innocent persons than it does upon the guilty. If Courts could consistently take notice of such circumstances in the administration of justice, punishments would invariably be rendered as light as the law would permit, but experience shows that there is but one rule—one safe rule—to follow, and that is to inflict the punishment, although it may bring misery and unhappiness upon others not connected with the crime. In your case, I can see no reason for making a distinction from the other cases.

The Court then passed the usual sentence: Six months and $100 fine.

Ald. Busse. I would like to make a remark in regard to my trial. I do know that I am not guilty of the charges which are contained in the indictment. I am perfectly satisfied with the sentence. I don't make these remarks because I feel sorry for it. I shall stay my six months, but I don't believe I am guilty of the crime as I am charged. I stay my six months in jail, your Honor. It was only this morning that the very witness for the prosecution came down in jail, without being called by me or any of my friends, and stated to me he could not rest or have peace because he knew that I was innocent in the County Jail. I have acted as an honest man, as an Alderman ought to act, and tried to do my duty. I done so specially in this very act, and am sorry that I had not a chance to procure the necessary proceedings of the Council, and show the jury the time that I made the report, and I never had the slightest idea that I should be paid for my services.

The Court then adjourned.

THE DOCKET OF ALDERMANIC CASES next for trial was made up yesterday, as follows:

Monday, Feb. 19—James McCauley, George S. Whittaker, James McCauley.

Tuesday, Feb. 20—James McCauley, James Walsh, James Walsh, George S. Powell.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Friday, Feb. 2.

CITY PROPERTY.

Entire Blocks 29, 23, and 26, in Assessor's n e ¼ of Sec 21, 39, 14 on the corners of Clark, Dearborn and Fifteenth sts, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $192,000. [The parties are N. S. Bouton, to Union Foundry Works.

Bremer st, s of and near Oak st, e f, 22x70 ft, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $950.

Lot 20, in Block 50, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Jan. 30; consideration, $600.

Hobbie st, w of and near Larrabee st, 30x64 ft, dated Feb. 2; consideration, $625.

Lot 34, in Starr's Lots 29 to 31, in North Addition, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $700.

Lot 35, in Storr's Lots 29 to 31, in North Addition, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $700.

Lot 41 and w 20 ft of Lot 42, in Block 66, in School Section Addition, dated Oct. 31, 1871; consideration $9,750.

Lots 5 to 10, in Forsyther's Second Addition in s e ¼ of n w ¼ Section 34, 39, 14, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $9,340.

West Madison st 50 ft e of Green st, s f, 70x100 ft, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $42,000.

Lot 9, in Smith Block's 7, of Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ of Section 29, 39, 14, dated Jan. 26; consideration, $800.

Maxwell st, bet Blue Island av and Waller st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $1,000.

Sedgwick st, bet North av and Black Hawk st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 2; consideration, $1,500.

Indiana st, bet Robey and Lincoln sts, s f, 24 ft, dated Sept. 1, 1871; consideration, $1,000.

Second st, 24 ft w of Hoyne st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 2; consideration, $550.

Lot 1, in Block 5, in Delavan's Addition (24x134¼ ft), dated Feb. 1; consideration, $500.

Emma st, e of North Reuben st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $800.

Lot 11, in Block 5, in Adam Murray's Addition, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $2,300.

Lot 12, in Block 5, in Adam Murray's Addition, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $2,300.

Sedgwick st, 144 ft n of West White st, e f, 24x134¼ ft, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $1,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 29 to 36 in Gunn's Block 1, of Clough & Barney's Lots 34 and 35, in Secs. 16, 38, 14, dated Nov. 15, 1871; consideration, $4,000.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Sunday Train.

The regular Sunday train for Omaha, San Francisco, and all intermediate points, conveying the great California, China, and Japan mails, will run through to-morrow (Feb. 4,) via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, leaving Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at the regular time of Pacific Fast Line, 10:45 a. m., stopping at Indiana-avenue station, arriving at Omaha at 9:30 a. m. Monday, making close connection with the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West.

Through tickets reading via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads will be taken on this train.

Look Out for the Red and Blue Box.

Subscribers to R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency will be glad to learn that the firm have put up lock-boxes, for the reception of tickets, at the following points: In front of C. T. Reynolds & Co.'s store, corner of Lake Front and Washington street; the National Bank of Illinois, No. 14 West Randolph street; and Hamlin, Hale & Co.'s, No. 33 South Canal street. These boxes will be cleared daily at 9 a. m. and 1 and 4 p. m., thus obviating the necessity for a personal attendance at the offices of the Agency when seeking information. Look out for the Red and Blue Box.

NORTHERN INSANE ASYLUM.

Formal Opening of the Institution Yesterday.

Large Attendance of State, County, and City Officials.

Addresses by Governor Palmer, Mayor Medill, Dr. Wines, Senator Crawford, and Others.

The Northern Insane Asylum, at Elgin, was formally opened yesterday, by the Governor and a large number of the members of the General Assembly. Two special cars, kindly furnished by the Northwestern Railroad, were attached to the 9 o'clock train, for the accommodation of the visitors, among whom were: His Excellency Governor Palmer, Mayor Medill, Senators Fuller, McNulta, Eddy, Daggett, Marsh, Crawford, Wilkinson, Holcomb, Flagg; Representatives Webb, Austin, Morrison, of Cook, Miller, of Kane, Carpenter, of Kane, Smith, of Ogle, Dwight, Herdman, Derrickson, Mason, Easter, Senne, Henfield, Sheldon, of Champaign, Roessler, Dixon, Manly, Hay, Langston, McConnell, Armstrong, Sullivan, Brayton, Braiden, McEwen, Waters, Curtis; Colonel Utley, Canal Commissioner; General Stiles, City Attorney; C. W. Sherwood, Dr. Carrier, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, Jacksonville; Colonel S. O. Shipman, Architect of the building; Rev. Fred. H. Wines, Secretary State Board of Charity; John Dixon, better known as "Father" Dixon, the venerable pioneer of the town named after him; J. A. Waldro, Dr. Oliver Everett, James Forsythe; Otto Bluhm, Deputy Assistant City Clerk; Wm. A. Morse, Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives; Police Commissioner Klehm, H. R. Hobart, Charley Northrup, Aldermen Dixon, Clarke, Sweet, Cleveland, Lengacher, John M. Pierce, Lombard, George S. Robinson, of the Board of Charities; S. D. Hastings, Secretary Wisconsin Board of Charities; G. M. Danforth, Wisconsin; Mr. Skeels, Waupun, Wis; John M. Lawrence, Dr. Hewett, and Professor Scott, of Franklin, Ill.; Nelson Mason, Chicago, and many more unknown to fame and too numerous to mention. The sex that cheers and does not inebriate was represented by Miss Emma Mason, of Chicago, and Miss Florence Pennington, of Sterling, who are interested in the insane, and lent the light of their countenances to the occasion.

Thus loaded, well loaded, the cars went on their winding way over the prairies and through the romantic valley drained and beautified by the shallow, but meandering and lovely, Fox. Unlike the hard road which Scott's minstrel was forced to travel, the way was not long,—only forty miles,—though the wind was cold outside the comfortable cars, and what between smoking insane cigars and making insane observations, or rather observations on the insane, the time passed quickly by, and so did the snow-clad fields, and the unpoetic fences, and the two disconsolate cows that occupied positions by the wayside. Finally Elgin hove in sight, and there it lay, its pretty houses and lofty spires smiling in the sun like a basket of chips, while the smoke of its factories rose like incense, and was lost in the clear air above. This sort of description might be continued for ever, but what is the use? Elgin has been described very often, and it is now, as it has always been, a pretty, picturesque town, full of plucky and enterprising people.

They were waiting at the depot for their guests as usual, for they are very hospitable and hearty in their ways and their welcomes. All sorts of conveyances, drawn by all sorts of animals, from a mule down to a pacer, were in waiting to carry their precious burdens of legislative wisdom over the road that will be travelled hereafter by hundreds with minds that are blank and lives that are blighted. A ride of a mile along an interesting road, commanding a fine view of the valley to the left and of the town clambering up the hill beyond, brought the party in sight of the Asylum, which is perched on a hill surrounded by some of the most pleasing scenery in the State. A little more than one-half of the structure is finished, and but an imperfect idea of its magnificent proportions can be obtained until the original plan is fully carried out. How soon that will be depends entirely upon the Legislature, which must make the necessary appropriations to carry on the work.

The outside of the building is plain, being in what is known as the "hospital style" of architecture. The design was by Colonel S. V. Shipman, who has acquired celebrity in constructing buildings of this class. He was the architect of the State Hospital, at Madison, Wis., of a similar building at Independence, Iowa, and now he is engaged on an asylum at Oshkosh, Wis. The north wing, now completed, is 357½ feet long, 168 feet deep, and 64 feet high, the centre building 62 feet long, 102 feet deep, and 78 feet high. There are four stories and basement. The walls seem to be well put together. They are of a sort of yellow stone, ornamented with granite trimmings, making a kind of handsome platiness.

Inside the arrangement and division of the rooms has been made so as to make the most of the space. The dormitories are 9x11 feet, and the parlors 22x25. There will be nine wards of 20 rooms each, each ward having a parlor, bath-rooms and other conveniences complete. Two nurses will attend to each ward. The kitchen, a large apartment, is in the rear building, which is an addition to the main building. A competent judge of culinary arrangements—a lady—said it was "satisfactorily fitted up," which no one will deny. The stoves were going at full blast, and turkeys, and hams, and pumpkin pies were being "satisfactorily fitted up" for the use of the visitors. The heating apparatus, put in by Davis & Co., of Chicago, will warm the building very comfortably. So far as could be judged, the entire building is a success, and redounds to the credit of those who had charge of its construction, and to the glory of the State that furnished such a home for the most helpless and unfortunate of its population.

This new building would give accommodations to 150 patients, but, as there are fully 3,000 insane persons, crowded into miserable cells in County Jails all over the State, urgent necessity will compel the admission of 200 at least. Of these, twenty-two will be from Cook County.

The cost so far of the building is as follows:

North wing	$124,000
Rear buildings	42,000
Gas fixtures	7,100
Sewerage, &c	7,500
Heating apparatus	22,500
Furniture and gas fixtures	10,000
Total	$215,100

The report of the Commissioners, Messrs. C. N. Holden, Henry Sherman, and Oliver Everett, made to the present Legislature, gives the following estimate of the amount still required:

To complete the Hospital buildings according to the plans and specifications, to accommodate, "in light marching order," 300 patients (but, by crowding, a larger number may be received), will require an appropriation as follows:

Central building	$58,000
Rear buildings, including kitchen, etc.	48,300
Wings on south side central building	129,000
Heating apparatus and gas works	46,500
Sewerage, airducts, fencing, trees, farm stock and utensils and grading	11,000
Furniture, bedding, etc., for 150 patients, at $60, each	9,000
Appropriations for current expenses to Jan. 1, 1873	33,750
Total, exclusive of cost of farm lands	$335,750
Add farm lands—cost	32,329

Were the money to be furnished immediately, the building would be completed in about a year and a half, none too soon for the interests of the large number of insane persons scattered over the State.

Messrs. Bushnell & Co., of Mendota, were the contractors for the stone work, which was done under the personal supervision of Colonel James Young.

Over 400 acres of land are attached to the institution, and it is intended to try the cottage system on a small scale. Of this, 150 acres were donated by Elgin, and the right of way to a perpetual spring of pure water of ample capacity for the wants of the inmates was secured for all time.

In a month or so patients will be received, the rooms being furnished as fast as possible. Dr. Kilbourne has been appointed Superintendent, and Dr. Dewey Medical Assistant.

All the above information and much more was given the visitors as they rambled through the corridors and rooms, waiting for dinner. That interesting and welcome meal was served in the chapel, and the citizens and ladies of Elgin added to its enjoyment by their attention to their guests. There were chickens, and turkeys, and pork, and cider, and pie, and coffee, and pleasant words and smiling faces, and what more could mortal ask for dinner?

Mr. Wines asked a blessing, and then the hungry crowd fell to with a will, doing full justice to themselves and to the hospitality of Elgin.

When that was over, Mr. C. N. Holden rapped on a table and announced that a little speech-making was in order. He gave an account of the progress of the work, and a detailed statement of the expenditures, all of which has been given above. He then said they asked an appropriation from the Legislature to put up the main building and the south wing to the amount of $324,000, which it was calculated would complete the work. They had never asked for incidentals, and so well and faithfully had the architect and builder done their duty, that not a cent for extras was ever demanded. He wanted them to inspect the building, and assured them the Commissioners were not afraid of Grand Juries in Kane nor even in Cook County. When they get through he would ask them to go and see the pretty girls in the watch factory, and incidentally the machinery, but that was not of so much importance. They expected to receive patients by the 1st of March. Cook County would only get 22 patients of the 180 for which there was accommodation. Cook County had 220 patients in her own institution who were entitled to shelter in that institution. There were 3,000 insane persons in the State and permission to take care of only 600. He then introduced Governor Palmer.

The Governor, after a few introductory remarks, said his idea of the duty of the State was that it should look after the interests of its people in general, and especially that it should take care of the unfortunate and helpless. Government was intended specially for those who could not take care of themselves. The strong wanted no assistance from the State. Mr. Holden put the number of insane in the State at 3,000, but his conviction was that 6,000 would be nearer the truth. At Jacksonville there was accommodation for 450, and 150 could be put in this building, making a total of 600, which was, after all, a small proportion of those demanding care and proper treatment. The Board of Charities, so wisely formed in 1869, after travelling all over the State, and, by the way, at their own expense, had discovered that the building they were in, and the institutions at Jacksonville and Anna, would not, when finished, be sufficient to accommodate the insane of the State. The Legislature and Governor might make mistakes of opinion and might make bad laws, which the people would forgive, but they would never forgive those who neglected to provide for the helpless. It was simply the duty of the State. There were those present who would see ten millions of people in the State, and as the population and resources of the State were developed, so would the sphere and extent of public charities increase. None of them could tell when they or those near and dear to them would be bereft of reason, and be chained in cells in jails and poorhouses. The people required no excuse from a man who voted for such a noble purpose as taking care of the insane. The people would keep up with their courage in making appropriations of that kind. A gentleman told him the other day that they wanted more money for the State House, but while he would like to see the State House finished he would rather have the Legislature meet in a grove than the insane should go unprovided for. It required only $324,000 to finish that building. He hoped they would get it, but let no one lay the flattering unction to his soul that there would be an end of it, for as soon as that was finished they would have to begin another (applause). He referred to the orphan children of the State and hoped some day provision would be made to rescue them from vice and evil associations in their childhood. He believed we were on the eve of better things when it would be deemed a higher duty to take care of the helpless than to make war. He promised to sign any bill sent to him making an appropriation for an asylum of that kind. Here was a chip on his hat which he dared the Legislature to knock off. [Loud applause.]

Dr. Wines said there was a text of Scripture, "As the day so shall their strength be," which had been running through his mind, and in which he believed. We had the Chicago fire, and God gave us power and strength to bear it. So it was in the State. It was fully able to take care of its insane, and should do so. He felt the responsibility which rested upon the General Assembly, but the responsibility of refusing to make an appropriation was greater than that of making it. [Applause.] He gave the toast of Horace Mann, who first said, "The insane are the wards of the State."

Dr. Kilbourne was sorry they were not in a better condition to receive visitors, but was confident that the next legislative visit would be more satisfactory.

Senator Crawford, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, agreed with the Governor as to the duties of the State toward its insane, but thought the Governor was a little tough on the Legislature. This Legislature had more to do than any other, and while it might be true that the people would be ready to make appropriations for that purpose, yet there was a rumbling and roar of discontent coming up against excessive taxation. The large amount given on account of the Chicago fire prevented much generosity in other directions. He was sure this Legislature would make liberal appropriations for this and the Asylum at Anna. He wanted to know why there were so many insane in the State, and what was the cause of insanity—whether it was overwork, or what?

Senator McNulta said Mr. Crawford was somewhat mulish about spending money, and might be denominated the watch dog of the Public Treasury. He should say, however, that Mr. Crawford voted for the two Insane Asylums and he was proud of his own position as Chairman of the Committee through which went the two bills providing for the Northern Insane Asylum. There was no more honest set of men than those who had charge of the work, and they had done better with the money given them than any other set of Commissioners in the State. He was in favor of treading on the tail of the Governor's coat and of daring him to sign a bill providing for finishing that institution. (Applause.)

Hon. George Washington Armstrong, of La Salle, spoke a few kind words in favor of a further appropriation.

Hon. Mr. Webb, of Alexander, said he was from the jumping-off place, down in Egypt, where they were believed to be in darkness for years. He fully accorded with the sentiments expressed by the Governor, and, as for his people, neglected though they were, no taxes could be saddled upon them for the relief of the insane that they would not cheerfully bear. Southern Illinois would not hesitate to join hands with the North in taking care of the insane of all the State,—6,000 though they might be. He would fail to represent his county of Alexander, and, indeed, all Egypt, if he did not say they were ready to respond to the call of humanity. [Applause.]

Senator Fuller thought no argument was necessary to show the duty of the State towards its insane. That was a foregone conclusion. He made an able appeal for the unfortunate.

Mayor Medill was called for. He said it was hardly fair to call upon him. He appeared as a constituent, not as a representative. He fully concurred in the position taken by their honored Governor in regard to appropriations for this purpose, and was happy to hear the noble manner in which he was seconded by the other speakers. Senator Crawford asked why there was so much insanity in the country. It was one of the consequences, the concomitant, so to speak, of our form of government, of our privileges, and of our liberties. Here every man had a free course and a free race. Children were educated, and their intellects sharpened to increase their speed and the velocity of their motion in the race of life. The result was nervousness, aggravated by the dry, sharp, rapidly-changing atmosphere. It was the nature of our institutions which kept us under whip and spur from the cradle to the grave. Life was a race of competition from first to last. We fall back or go ahead as we gain in the exciting race of competition. We were overdoing it a little, and the consequence was insanity. In the older countries there were comparatively few sudden deaths, few sudden collapses from heart disease, and a smaller amount of insanity, that terrible living death. He believed insanity was caused, as he had said, to a large extent by the nature of our Government, and it was, therefore, more incumbent upon Government to take care of the insane. There was not now anything like proper accommodation, and there was no means of curing those who could be cured in the incipient stage of the malady and of rescuing them from the most terrible of misfortune. Until proper provision was made insanity would increase.

That ended the talking. The party made the usual round of the watch factory, and then came to Chicago the same way they went.

Another Account.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Feb. 2.—The Insane Hospital at Elgin has at last been opened, or, in practical language, its portals have this day been flung wide, and 150 notable and honorable gentlemen whom Illinois, a State renowned for her noble charities, was glad to make her guests, were entertained cordially and welcomed as warmly as the weather would permit, and it is safe to say that 150 gentlemen are on their way back to Chicago, who can testify that it is nothing so very bad after all, to be, for a short time at least, an inmate of an insane retreat. Of the obstacles and delays encountered in the completing of an institution of this kind, no one not brought in direct contact with them can form any idea, from the locating and preliminary organizing, through all the processes of erecting, officering, finishing, furnishing, heating, and provisioning to the final polishing off. Impediments, both great and small, both such as are reckoned no and such as are unforseen, are constantly arising. Among the unforseen obstacles may be counted the cold weather of unprecedented intensity and duration, which kept us in a constant state of envy of the Esquimaux, through the whole of the week. This arctic temperature nipped several nice little plans in the bud by nipping the fingers, and toes, ears, and noses of the unfortunate men who had the carpentering, plumbing, and steam-fitting in hand, actually disabling a number of the force, besides making havoc among the pipes, and resulting in several failures to connect on the part of the designing men, who are winding their steam coils about the building.

The opening to-day was preliminary to the reception of patients, and arranged in order to give the Legislature an opportunity to see how the funds of the State have been expended, and to enable people in general to form an idea what the appointments and accommodations are which an institution devoted to the care of the insane requires, while many medical gentlemen of note and experts in insanity and insane hospitals were present by special invitation of the Superintendent of the Board of State Charities of Illinois, a body of Commissioners whose labors have been of the greatest credit, as well as service, to the State.

The train placed at the disposal of the gentlemen who, to-day, honored Elgin with their presence, arrived here about 11 a. m., and carriages were in waiting to convey them at once to the grounds of the institution, situated about a mile and a half south of the town, on the west side of the Fox River. The approach to the hospital is a pleasant road, winding the river, and giving a fine outlook upon the city and stream, lying in full [illegible] below. The building soon rises in full [illegible] upon the right, and even in its present unfinished condition conveys a most pleasing impression. The northern wing only is as yet completed, consisting of six sections, and nearly 4,000 feet in length. The material used in the construction is cream-colored brick. The facings are light-colored free stone. The cornices are of iron, painted dark brown. The roofing is slate. Tasteful cupolas surmount the roofs of each section, whose gable faces to the front, and the impression of the whole structure is both graceful and symmetrical, though sadly incomplete for the want of the main or centre building, which alone with the other wing can make it complete, stately and imposing as it certainly will be when these are added.

The visitors alighted before what is now the main entrance of the building, but what will be only a side entrance. Probably the first thing that most of them noticed was that neither the hall nor the adjoining corridors differ much in temperature from the external air, a fact of which their tingling fingers and faces made them painfully conscious; and a few found their way at once to the rear building, where cheerful fires were burning, but those more intent upon the inspection of the institution began to look about them in spite of the cold, and Dr. Kilbourne, the Medical Superintendent, conducted them on a tour through the wards and rooms of the three stories. The description of one ward of an insane hospital will answer for all. It consists of a long hall or corridor, with a sufficient number of sleeping-rooms opening off it to accommodate from fifteen to thirty patients, as the case may be. The sleeping-rooms are mostly single, receiving a bed, bureau, chair, looking-glass, or such part of these fixtures as the patient can be safely trusted with—in some cases nothing more than a bed. Some of the wards for the occupation of quiet patients have larger dormitories which receive a number of beds. In addition to the sleeping apartments, there are dining-rooms, clothes-rooms, water closets, and, in some cases, parlors connected with each ward, so that the patients in a given ward never have occasion to leave it, except for out-door exercise and recreation. The different classes of patients, from those who are highly maniacal to those who are convalescent and quite sane, are arranged in the different wards in strict accordance with their mental state, it being considered necessary in any institution to make at least as many as eight different classifications for each sex.

The unanimous agreement with regard to the finishing and furnishing of both interior and exterior of the Hospital here is that it is of the most substantial and tasteful character, reflecting credit upon those who have been concerned in it. A sufficient number of the wards were this morning furnished and set in order, to give the visitors an idea of the whole, and after looking through these they adjourned to the rear building where a more agreeable temperature reigned, and where the pleasant chapel temporarily arranged as a dining-room was exhibiting a most inviting row of tastefully though plainly spread tables. A few of the more curious and less thoroughly informed visitors, however, including some ladies, still wandered unsatisfied through the long, airy halls in search of the more sensational appurtenances which the popular imagination connects with insanity. Where were the cells, the chains, the strright-jackets. A few in search of these objects of interest found their way into the cellars and were groping there among the steam coils, at the risk of shuffling off their mortal coils in the various pitfalls and labyrinths of that region, and when informed that there were no rooms for the reception of patients other than the bright and pleasant ones above stairs, exhibited signs of disappointment. The truth is that the only cellar now known in an institution for the insane, is a strong room, with a shutter before the window, destitute of all but the necessary furniture. The straight-jacket receives at present the name of "Camisole," and is much more humanely used and constructed than formerly. Aside from these, it is sometimes found necessary to place a muff upon the hands of a patient, to prevent his doing injury to his clothes, to himself, or to others, and these, or modifications of them, are the only form of restraint at present used.

The hospital accommodates in its present state 150 patients. The cost of the north wing, complete, has been $129,000; reservoir and pipes, for water supply, $2,246; real estate purchased in addition to donation of 150 acres (323 acres at $100 per acre), $32,329; expended up to the present time, $163,585.26; amount of former appropriation, $125,000; balance now due, $38,585.26; to erect central building, $58,000; to erect rear buildings, $48,300; to erect south wing, $129,000; heating apparatus and gas works, $46,500; sewerage, air ducts, grading, trees, farm, &c., $11,000; furniture, bedding, &c., for 150 patients at $60 each, $9,000; current expenses of 150 patients to Jan. 1, 1873, at $225 each per annum, $33,750; total appropriation required, $374,325.26.

HOW THEY FARE.

Glade, Montgomery, and Busse in the County Jail.

They Begin to Realize that Something Has Happened.

Their Imprisonment no Longer Treated as a Good Joke.

"Owing to the unpleasant position in which I am placed," commenced ex-Alderman Glade in his communication to the Common Council, wherein he notified that virtuous body that it would be forever relieved from all fellowship with evil-doers so far as he, individually, could assist them. Since the writing of that communication, Ald. Glade has had the satisfaction of finding two other gentlemen placed in precisely the same "unpleasant position"—a phrase which may be understood to refer emphatically to the locality known as the County Jail. There are at present confined the pensive Glade, and the dauntless defender of his property, Busse. There also is the redoubtable Joseph Montgomery, whose facetious interruptions of the Common Council proceedings have brought down the remonstrances of the presiding officer in times when the presiding officer was the object of attack.

A reporter visited the "unpleasant position" referred to, just before dinner was handed round to the virtuous boarders. While waiting for admission, the jailor being in a distant part of the prison, he had an opportunity to judge what Aldermen look like from the outside. Busse stood about ten feet from the door smoking a cigar, and apparently lost in contemplation of his feet. He stood thus for several minutes. Glade appeared to be pacing up and down the corridors, for he was visible for a moment, and then suddenly disappeared like a subdued meteor. There appeared to be a settled gloom upon these two gentlemen quite foreign to their nature. Busse looked thoughtful, Glade resigned. On being admitted the reporter inquired of Busse how he did. The Alderman appeared to deliberate upon the questioner's sanity, and making up his mind that he should have another chance of proving that he really did have his wits about him, and that the absurd query just put by him was a *lapsus lingua*, said: "How do you suppose I do?" The reporter supposed he did pretty well under the circumstances. With Glade and Montgomery for company it would have been strange if he had not done well. He was not disposed to be garrulous, or even moderately communicative, but gradually thawed out. He said he was satisfied of his innocence, and, from the testimony, he believed the public would agree with him entirely. Hence he did not feel any great amount of discomfort from a review of the past. Mr. Goggin himself did not believe him guilty. He said for himself he did not care so much; but it was his family who would suffer most by his incarceration. He knew he could not get a new trial and was therefore resigned to his fate. He had plenty of visitors during the day, and had his newspapers to read. Hence time did not hang heavily on his hands. As to resigning his position in the Council, he did not know what course he would pursue. Unless requested by the other Aldermen to resign, he thought he would not resign, because, being innocent of all charges brought against him, he was just as good a man as any Alderman in the city. He did not want any more company.

The reporter inquired where Joseph Montgomery was. Alderman Busse said he was up stairs in Court, and would be down shortly. He hoped the reporter would not write Alderman Montgomery up, as he felt his disgrace keenly. In his opinion Alderman Montgomery would not now mind being sent to the Penitentiary for a number of years. He was an altered man.

During this conversation, Mrs. Busse called, and the reporter turned to ex-Alderman Glade, who still paced the corridor. Glade appeared sad. He did everything in a minor key. He talked softly, and every syllable implied the victim of twelve prejudiced men on the jury, the press, and the readers of THE TRIBUNE. There appeared to be something on his mind—something that haunted him, and drove him up and down the corridors with uneven step and quivering lip—something that forced the tears into his eyes, and kept those eyes unnaturally bright. There was something attractive in this man's sadness, and the reporter's sympathies were aroused. He yearned to soothe and comfort him. For that purpose he endeavored to ascertain, as far as the poor prisoner would allow him, what caused this look of woe. He endeavored to lead him gently on to admit it, but without avail. He inquired how he did, with insinuating frankness. Glade sighed heavily, and said he did very well.

"Many visitors?" said the reporter.

"Yes," said Glade.

"Have a jolly time?" said the sympathetic reporter, in a kindly tone, as if condoling with a wounded canine.

No, Glade didn't have a very jolly time. On the contrary, his time was very much the reverse of jolly. Quite the reverse, in fact. He had plenty of visitors, but these bored him, and the simple-minded fellow bethought him of a ruse, and spent most of his time lying on his bed in his cell.

It seemed that no confidence could be established between the two, and the reporter was about to relinquish the effort to find out the heavy trouble which occasioned poor Glade such manifest distress when Busse happened along and suggested that it was time to order dinner. Then, indeed, it seemed as if Glade, like Christian, had shaken the enormous burden off his back, and was himself again. Indeed, there seemed to be danger that he would leap ecstatically, but fortunately, that rash step was not taken. This explained matters somewhat, and an understanding was soon reached between the reporter and the prisoner, the latter becoming more communicative as the former grew more inquisitive. Poor Glade had not much to say, however. He would like to see Mr. John McCullagh in jail a little while, first rate, but bore no malice. He did not care to be interviewed, however, and called the reporter to examine into the case of a crazy man in one of the cells. The name of this person was Heze, and his mania appeared, so Glade said, to be a constant desire to disrobe and crawl about his limited apartment.

During this investigation the jail door was opened, and Joseph Montgomery, accompanied by a bailiff, and followed by two gentlemen, stepped dolefully in. His eyes swam, and he appeared to be laboring under some severe mental excitement. That cheerful leer which was wont to characterize Montgomery was no longer visible. An air of the utmost despondence had taken its place. He was certainly Montgomery, for, with that blossoming prominence on his face, that beard, that gait, and that attire, he could be no one else. He was Montgomery, with the Montgomery left out. His name, clipt of the jaunty "ie," with which it used to terminate when he was in the zenith of his glory, or spelled in small letters "montgomery" might approximately describe the impression he produced. The light of other days had gone out; the ways that are dark had left their shadow on his countenance; and though the muscular movement involved in winking his eye was the same as before the fire, yet that eye had lost its character, and when, after the brief eclipse, it once more came to light, the transition was not as startling as in days when the Appropriation bill, and other little pleasing subjects of municipal discussion were under consideration. Folz thinks he will live. Montgomery thinks he will die. Busse thinks his spirit is broken, and that in a few days it must necessarily quit those narrow scenes for a sphere of berennial beatification. Poor Glade did not express any opinion, but wistfully thought of his dinner. The many friends who clustered around the misanthropic ex-Alderman almost prevented his realizing the fact that the boy was waiting for his order as regards dinner. He ordered it, but what it was the reporter declines to state.

In this happy frame, dinner almost provided, shut out from the cares and botherations of the ravening world, they must be left. Probably it was the happiest moment of their monastic existence. Who would care to disturb their serenity?

WEATHER REPORT.

Sergeant Mackintosh, Observer of the United States Signal Service in Chicago, furnishes the following table, showing the daily and monthly mean of barometer and thermometer; monthly velocity of wind, and amount of rainfall, with the prevailing direction of wind, for the month of January, 1872:

Date.	*Mean daily barometer.*	*Mean daily thermometer*	*Rainfall.*
January 1	30.48	30.5	
January 2	30.06	36.5	
January 3	30.06	30.2	.06
January 4	30.24	29.	.01
January 5	30.09	32.	
January 6	30.25	29.	
January 7	30.32	25.5	
January 8	30.34	27.	
January 9	30.30	27.7	
January 10	30.04	33.7	
January 11	29.93	32.5	
January 12	29.87	36.5	
January 13	30.26	25.7	
January 14	30.35	25.2	
January 15	29.85	27.5	.03
January 16	30.29	23.5	
January 17	30.30	27.7	
January 18	29.98	32.5	
January 19	29.69	34.	.25
January 20	29.85	30.	.08
January 21	30.00	24.2	
January 22	29.72	26.7	.21
January 23	30.04	8.2	.05
January 24	30.30	6.2	
January 25	30.06	7.2	
January 26	29.74	16.	
January 27	29.72	19.	
January 28	29.93	1.	
January 29	30.38	—0.3	
January 30	30.42	8.2	
January 31	30.40	6.2	
Monthly mean	30.108	23.17	

Total rainfall .... .68

Prevailing wind—Southwest.

Total number of miles travelled—7,915.

Bills to Settle Land-Titles.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

LAKE VIEW, Ill., Jan. 30.

SIR: In your article, this morning, on "Bills to Settle Land-Titles," you say the petitioner should be required to state every fact he knows concerning the chain of title,—which is all right; and I would further add that he should be required to state, in the same affidavit, all, under oath, of course,—his exact place of residence at the time. I think, if this is required, the danger of false claims being sworn to is not great. This affidavit should at once, as a preliminary proceeding, be filed for record in the Recorder's office the same as a deed or any other instrument affecting the title to property described. This, if properly indexed up, would be good notice to all the world of the claim. The claimant should also be required to show, before final decree passed,—say in three years, as you suggest,—that he had paid the taxes for the preceding three years. This would be the best kind of notice to non-resident parties, representatives of minor heirs, and all others, as they would almost inevitably ascertain, at some time during the three years, that some adverse claimant was paying their taxes; which would, of course, put them on the alert. But, as to what you state in regard to furnishing what information others may have about the title, if construed to mean that each petitioner shall, in the way of an abstract of title, furnish the knowledge in regard to titles now possessed only by the owners of the abstract books, the expense would be so enormous as to defeat the law entirely. In many cases, the cost of an abstract is more than the market value of the lot. Take lots within the old city limits, say in the w ½ n w ¼ of Sec. 31, 40, 14, their average market value is probably $250. I know a party who, I am reliably informed, paid $350 for an abstract of title to some lots in those 80 acres last summer, and the cost would have been quite as great if he had owned but a single lot, the chain of title being the same to all the lots. And this is rapidly becoming true of a large part of our suburbs, and will reach the centre at no distant day. This thing of having to depend on some private party, or firm, to show, at a large expense, what the public records should, and would, if properly indexed, show to all at no expense, is, and has been for twenty years past, not only a great outrage and wrong done the community, but has been a tax of immense proportions on all our real estate interests, caused by the neglect of the county to keep its own records properly indexed,—leaving thereby an opportunity open for private parties to keep indexes of them, and charge just what they pleased for information doled out. That our abstract-men have generally proven high-toned, honorable business men, has no bearing on the case at all, and is no excuse whatever for the county's neglect to keep, for the use of the public, a proper set of indexes in the Recorder's office, with the records. And even now this same old system of indexing the names alphabetically (indexes of no value whatever, so far as tracing titles is concerned) is being continued at the Recorder's office. Any law which requires parties to furnish abstracts before they can prove up their title will prove worse than no law to the great mass of small lot-owners. They cannot stand the expense.

DAVID WILLIAMS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Circuit Court.

CALL OF THE CHANCERY DOCKET.

On Monday, the 19th instant, a call of the general chancery docket will be commenced for the final disposal of causes. Every cause which was at issue ten days before the commencement of the February term may be set for hearing upon said call, upon motion of either party, unless good cause to the contrary be shown by the opposite party.

PERSONAL INJURIES.

The trial of the case of Jeremiah Mahoney against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, noticed yesterday, was concluded and the case given to the jury. The plaintiff testified that he was driving a hack across the track at the intersection of Sangamon and Kinzie streets, using due care to avoid danger, when a locomotive suddenly came upon him without any warning, and before he could get out of the way a collision occurred which proved fatal to his carriage and nearly so to him. On the other hand, two witnesses testified that at the time of the accident the hack was standing on the track, and that plaintiff had got down from his seat and was engaged in fixing some part of the harness.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

An action of trespass on the case was commenced by James Turner, in which damages are laid at $50,000.

DOWER.

A petition was filed by Cornelia Russell against Benjamin G. Pabodi, to recover dower in Lot 6, Block 28, original town.

A NEW NAME WANTED.

A petition was filed by George Jones for leave to change his name to George Van Zandt. He states that he desires a change because there are so many persons named George Jones that he suffers the greatest inconvenience.

INSURANCE.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Bernhard Engel and another against the Alemania Fire Insurance Company, of Cleveland, in which damages are laid at $5,000.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.

An action of trespass on the case was commenced by Adalbert J. Wilcox against the Erie Railway Company, in which damages are laid at $1,000.

CASE.

An action of trespass on the case was commenced by the Second National Bank against S. S. Walihan, in which damages are laid at $1,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Chapin Moore against Martin Schmitz, in which damages are laid at $1,000.

SLANDER.

An action of trespass on the case was commenced by Soloman Macks against John G. Weidinger, in which damages are laid at $2,500, to recover for an alleged slander.

An action of assumpsit on the case was commenced by Moses Pierce against C. N. Mattson, Eugene S. Pike, Leverett J. Norton, and William E. Higley, in which damages are laid at $3,000.

Superior Court.

NEW SUITS.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by A. T. Soule against the Fruitport Magnetic and Sulphur Spring Company of Michigan, in which damages are laid at $8,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by John Williams against Thomas Wright, George B. Dunton and Daniel Gardner, in which damages are laid at $2,000.

DIVORCE.

Sarah Barrett v. Morris E. Barrett, bill for divorce on the ground of cruelty. Married Jan. 16, 1870.

County Court.

THE NEW CLERK.

The official bond of George Wheeler, as County Clerk *pro tem.*, was approved on yesterday, and Mr. Wheeler entered upon the discharge of his official duties.

ADMINISTRATION.

Maria Griswold was appointed administratrix of the estate of Lucius A. Griswold, on bond of $3,200.

REAL ESTATE.

In the matter of the estate of Dennis McCarthy, an order was entered approving the lease to J. P. Hansen, for the term of four years, Lots 8 and 9, Block 1, Delevan's Addition. The rental is $300 per annum.

United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Involuntary proceedings were commenced against Henry Maher by Charles L. Bernheim, on a claim for $1,134.50.

Criminal Court.

NOT GRANTED.

Michael Joy, recently convicted of the larceny of $70 from a man named Gleason, and ordered to be sentenced for one year to the Penitentiary, having asked for a new trial, the matter came on to be heard. The prosecuting witness swore positively, on the trial, that the prisoner put his hand into his pocket and took the money. The Court declined to interfere with the verdict.

INDICTMENT DISMISSED.

Amanda S. Thompson, in whose case some time since the question was attempted to be raised as to the right of Summerfield to act as a Police Justice, having been found guilty by the jury of the crime of larceny, the jury reconsidered their finding and recommended to the Court that as they had doubt of the full justice of their finding, that a new trial be awarded her. The Court did so award, and in view of the quality of the testimony given, the indictment was dismissed.

THE SOUP QUESTION.

Letter from the Superintendent of the Cincinnati Soup-House.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It has not been my purpose to enter into any controversy in regard to matters of relief, and I had designed to quietly proceed with the portion of that work committed to me, in the spirit that certainly ought to animate all engaged in a common work, whose end and aim are, or should be, a loving sympathy for suffering. But the extraordinary charges made and published in your paper this morning are such that common justice to all parties concerned demands a statement from myself.

On Tuesday afternoon last, I was visited by a deputation of men from the North Side,—I presume the same parties that signed the charges in your paper. The statements made were almost similar in expression to those contained in the letters, but accompanied with threats to pull the Soup-House down, and the general charge that the gentleman on the North Side who had been mainly instrumental in inducing us to establish the house on Hurlbut street was getting rich out of relief supplies and funds passing through his hands.

I asked them how it was that, if the soup was as represented, 2,000 persons per day came for it. They answered this by stating that the people went for the crackers, and not the soup, throwing the soup away when they had left the house. Now, we knew this was not so; for frequently, a week at a time, we have given out no crackers at all; and there has been no sensible diminution in the demand for soup.

I had a dish of soup brought; assured them, and had some of our employes assure them, that the soup given at all our branches was precisely the same in composition and time of cooking. The apparent leader tasted it, could not deny that it was good, but of course professed to doubt our statement that the North Side soup was of the same manufacture.

Endeavered to ascertain the motive of the visit. They said they were told that Cincinnati were going to expend $100,000 in soup, and that, if the Soup-Houses were closed they might receive their share of it in money, and they seemed to have the impression that their share of it was about $10 each.

Now, in regard to the question as to whether the Soup-House is a "common nuisance," and the general appreciation of the recipients, the matter was investigated at the time, and I am again having the facts investigated by disinterested parties, and results will be submitted to youfor publication. But a few of the statements demand direct treatment by myself.

First—They state that maggots have been found in the soup. In the first place it is hardly possible for fresh meat to contain maggots at this season of the year; and, in the second, we purchase the meat from Messrs. S. & W. Curtis & Co. It is the soup pieces from the same cattle from which they supply meat to some of the largest hotels in the city; and they can testify that, although, in consideration of the object, they furnish the meat at very low figures, we invariably inspect it on delivery, and throw out any that has the slightest suspicion of age. All the other materials are purchased with cash, at market prices, of the best quality we can secure, and the whole is almost daily inspected by visitors from this and other cities. In fact, the advantage of having everything connected with our work of a character to bear the closest inspection is so obvious as to be in itself a refutation of the charge.

Second—They state that the soup is not properly cooked, and convey the idea that we send the *raw material* in barrels, and, as they say, "It is then placed in the kettle with cold water, in which it is stirred or mixed up, while the water is heating, for fifteen minutes, when it is distributed to the unfortunates who go there." Now, the fact is, and we so stated to these men when they called on us, the soup is cooked an average of *seven hours* before it leaves the Peoria street house for the branches,—the process they endeavor to describe being simply the reheating; and, as the distribution continues from, say, half-past 9 in the morning until about 5 in the evening, and this fact is generally known through the neighborhood, there certainly is no danger of parties coming more than once until such time as it is thoroughly reheated, unless they design to reheat it on their own stoves at home.

Third—They state that they found hair and other dirt in the soup. In their interview with us, they tried to describe the length of the hairs, measuring from the tip of the fingers to nearly the elbow. I questioned them closely as to this. We have no long-haired men engaged in either the manufacture or distribution of the soup, and no females. Consequently, if they found any such hair in the soup, it must have fallen into it after the soup reached their houses.

Fourth—The last of the charges that, perhaps, it is well to speak of, is in regard to people taking it away to give to cows, hogs, &c. All this amounts to is this: I have given the young man in charge of the branch strict instructions to run no risk in the way of giving out our soup; that, if he has any left at night, and the weather is such that it might sour, to give it to the neighbors for any use they may choose to put it. It very frequently happens that the soup runs out, and, generally speaking, there is none, or very little, left. Occasionally, an unusually warm day checks the demand, and, with the certainty of great danger of spoiling, the soup left is given away in quantity. Anyone at all acquainted with the business of cutting or curing meat can readily understand the kind of muggy weather, even in winter, we allude to.

And now, in conclusion, we ask, What in the world does this raid on the Soup-Houses mean or amount to? It certainly will not bring one cent of money from Cincinnati to Chicago to be distributed in any other form than as now decided; and, if successful, would, in all probability, only result in voting back into the Cincinnati City Treasury the seventy thousand or so of dollars still on hand. We are certainly loth to believe that the Relief and Aid Society, notwithstanding their openly-avowed feelings against the Soup Houses, have anything directly to do with this last method of attack; but it may not be regarded as very strange, that with tens of thousands of persons either receiving relief or trying to get it at their hands, a few persons might ignorantly suppose they could gain something by joining in with the hue and cry against Soup Houses.

In regard to Mr. Dexter's views, as published a few days since, we can only say, at this time, that the Soup House could not have been started as an opposition to his society: for it was established before his system was fully under way. Its continuance is not regulated by motives of opposition; for, at the early date of its establishment, it was announced in all the papers that it was expected to continue until the 1st of April. There has, from the beginning, been no intention of expending more than the original $15,000 at first designated for this purpose; and, even if the other branches spoken of were started, it is doubtful if the total expenditures would reach that amount. The question of the continuance of general relief in any form is certainly an important one; but there are as many reasons for continuing the soup system until the 1st of April as of continuing the system of the Relief and Aid Society until that time, and, perhaps, we might say, more reason; for it surely lessens the hardship of cutting off a family from the general relief system if they can, for a time, receive a quart or two of substantial soup to make out the needed diet for a day. In a very pleasant conversation I had with Mr. Dexter and Dr. Johnson, at Standard Hall, about two weeks since, I understood them both to admit this fact.

The question of reduplicating relief simply resolves itself into this: At the Harrison Street Barracks Branch, most of the recipients of soup receive more or less aid from the Relief Society; but there are hundreds of persons that can testify that we were almost besieged with applications from ladies visiting the barracks, and, in some cases, from physicians, to distribute the soup there; and we believe the same reasons still exist.

At the Central House, and at the North Side House, most of the applicants do not receive aid from that source.

I have, for the past eighteen years, been more or less actively engaged in Christian work, the aim of which was the amelioration of the condition of the poor, and I think it is the first time I have ever been charged with insulting the poor by offering them that that was unfit for use.

Very truly,

B. FRANKLAND,

Superintendent Cincinnati Soup-House.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I happened to be in the office of the Cincinnati Soup-House, No. 96 North Peoria street, when a deputation from the North Side (evidently the same parties whose signatures are appended to the letter published in your paper this morning) waited upon Mr. Frankland, the Superintendent of the work of soup-distribution, and, in very abusive language, denounced the "soup business" as a nuisance, threatening to tear down the North Side Soup-House if it was not shut up, and making, in substance, the same statements published in the letter mentioned. As a resident of Cincinnati, sojourning in your city for a few days, I was naturally surprised and interested, and volunteered to go to the North Side and investigate the charges made. I went at once to the Soup-House on Hurlbut street, and found the soup precisely the same as that distributed at the Central House on Peoria street,—well cooked, and of good quality in every respect. The kettles were perfectly clean, and free from rust. They were giving out *no crackers* on that day, but there seemed to be no dissatisfaction on that account, and I saw no soup thrown away; on the contrary, I saw children, who were sent for soup, devouring it hungrily before they had gone twenty yards from the Soup-House. I visited the lots in the vicinity, and, with two exceptions,—one where a child had apparently slipped on the ice, and one where, on the lot of one of the complainants, soup was thrown into a hole used as a receptacle for refuse from the kitchen,—I found no soup thrown out anywhere. I examined the outhouse where they complained that soup had been thrown, but found no traces of it. I visited a large number of families, who almost invariably testified to the good quality of the soup,—many of them saying, "We should not know what to do without it;" and the greatest surprise was manifested at the idea that they got the soup merely for the crackers accompanying it, or did anything with it but eat it. I reported these facts to Mr. Frankland; and, for his further satisfaction, and that of the friends who have so generously contributed the means for furnishing soup to the needy, prepared the subjoined certificate, and procured the accompanying signatures, which could easily be increased tenfold if necessary.

Very respectfully,

L. WORCESTER.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.

We, the undersigned, having, from time to time received soup from the North Side Branch of the Cincinnati Soup-House, certify that the soup is of good quality, well cooked, and has been a help to us; and we desire that the distribution of soup be continued until the winter closes:

Louis A. Supplitt,
Mary A. Supplitt,
Andrew Stang,
Rosina Stang,
Elizabeth Stang,
Kathrina Stang,
William Kurtze,
Loise Kurtze,
Mary Brennanen,
Garland Gillen,
Peter Gillen,
John Gimthner,
C. Guntsunn,
Solomon Anderson,
John Philips,
John Schreettle,
Barbara Schreettle,
John Dipp,
Kate Dipp,
James Fitzgerald,
Mary Jacobs,
John Jacobs,
Maria Wribilingen,
Gottlieb Koenecke,
Peter Shneider,
C. Pipenidno,
Frank Schneider,
John Schwan,
Anna Schwan,
P. L. Louis,
Ludwig Young,
C. Lotzam,
A. Yall,
John Daily,
Dennis Ford,
S. Pold,
S. Pasalla,
Johanna Thompson,
Joseph Vossell,
Johanna Anderson,
Johannes Anderson,
Peter Anderson,
Johanna Nillson,
N. Sipps,
Adam Veck,
Jane Cappes,
Kate Johnson,
John Johnson,
Clara Tuoegh,
L. Menser,
George Hern,
P. Prisgner,
William Boening,
Christina Boening,
Z. Lusilsner,
G. Duesner,
Maria Morregarius,
Nickola Morregarius,
K. Vilka,
Mrs. Fitzgerald,
C. Oupner,
Jacob Oupner,
J. P. Guenther,
Louease Fund,
John Gahagan,
Ellen Gahagan,
W. Plunt,
Margaretha Pchuetz,
P. Pluts,
G. Knowini,
Carlos Kotsch,
Maria Kotsch,
W. Knowlitz,
M. Crovinmur,
Z. Wlaine,
S. Winn,
Lina Imfart,

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Capture of a Boarding House Thief.

Detective Simmons has been successful in capturing a boarding house thief named Thomas Wynham. This person boarded in a house on the corner of Union and Randolph streets. He was a respectable looking man and followed the business of house carpenter. For sometime his conduct was exemplary, but suddenly a lady boarder discovered the mysterious absence of a watch and chain valued at $125. At the same time young men, boarding in the same establishment, reported the loss of $250 in money, which had been abstracted from their trunks. An overcoat was also missed. Wynham left the house and suspicion at once fastened the thefts upon him. Police headquarters were advised of the matter and Detective Simmons was detailed to ferret out the dishonest boarder. On Tuesday last, while Wynham was trotting leisurely along Madison street, the officer of the law tapped him on the shoulder, and informed him that justice required his inchrceration in a cell. This overwhelmed Wynham, who, to all appearance, is not a hardened offender. His nerve forsook him, and the nimble detective soon found out all about the robbery. Wynham confessed that he had sent the articles stolen to Fort Atkinson, Wis., where his family resides. Simmons, after securing his prisoner, set out for the place indicated and succeeded in finding the watch and other valuables. He returned to town yesterday afternoon.

—The Wyndham family are respectable people, and the culprit in this case was thought very highly of in his native town. His friends imagined that the jewelry was lawfully purchased, and accepted it in that spirit. So far as known, the unhappy man has not been, previous to this time, engaged in any unlawful transaction. He is about 40 years of age, and is rather prepossessing in appearance.

Yesterday's Fires.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the alarm from Box No. 37 indicated a fire at the corner of Clark and Twelfth streets. Flames were discovered issuing from the basement of Goss & Phillips' planing mill, situated at that point. Three alarms followed each other in rapid succession, and the entire available force of the Fire Department were speedily at the scene. Fortunately the fire was confined to some shavings in a corner of the basement. These were ignited by the carelessness of a gasfitter, who brought a lighted candle to find out where there was a big leak in a gas pipe. An explosion which burned his hand and set fire to the shavings, soon convinced him of the rashness of his experiment. The engineer stopped the engine, and the steam pipes were turned into the theatre of the fire. This stratagem checked the progress of the flames until the fire-engines arrived and effectually drowned out the promising conflagration. The total damage done will not exceed $600. The establishment is fully insured. Had it not been for the presence of mind and promptness of the engineer, another large fire would have been added to our already famous record in that respect.

—At 10 a. m., yesterday, there was a slight fire at No. 522 South Canal street. Box No. 253 sounded an alarm. Damage nominal.

—Officer John L. Mahoney discovered a fire at 4.10 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the one-and-one-half story frame building, No. 284 Fourth avenue, owned by Michael Dwyer and occupied by three German families. The officer succeeded in getting an engine to the spot and the flames were finally subdued. Damage $300; no insurance. Cause of fire, a defective chimney.

—The alarm from Box No. 232, at 7.10 o'clock last evening was caused by the ignition of a pile of shavings in alley-way rear of No. 682 Milwaukee avenue. The shavings were fired by a man named Gilbert Burgst, who was promptly arrested.

Lost or Missing.

Fritz Bernstein, wife, and child, who were living in Chicago at the time of the fire, are inquired after by Heinrich Wagner, No. 863 State street.

Adolphe Lasner, late of No. 445 North LaSalle street, is inquired after by Mrs. M. S. Seelmann, of No. 182 Bond street, South Brooklyn, New York.

Margaret Burger, or Wildrick, is inquired after by her sister, Bridget Wildrick, of Kilbourn City, Wis., who will take care of her if in distress.

Margaret Savage, who was living at No. 247 North Clark street before the fire, is inquired after by Thomas Farrell, of No. 358 Dean street, Brooklyn, Long Island.

Joseph M. Courter, a carpenter, living on Fourth avenue, is inquired after by Jennie M. Courter, of South Orange, New Jersey.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, optician, No. 22 West Randolph street, Observer to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for "gentle," "high," "veering," "rain," "snow," "moist atmosphere," "dry:"

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	8 F	......	....	To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	13	29.67	S. E. g. v.	
2:00 p. m.	18	29.64	N. E. g.	
7:00 p. m.	20	29.68	N. N. E. h.	inch.

Card to Employers.

The Employment Bureau of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society issue the following card: "Thousands of our best laborers and mechanics who were burned out on the 9th of October last are now seeking employment. Many of these men have been, and are still, with some reluctance, receiving, in whole or in part, their support from the charities dispensed by the Relief Society. It is very desirable that, at the earliest possible day, these charities be exchanged for such employment as will make men self-supporting. In no other way can relief be so effectively and satisfactorily administered as by furnishing work to all who are physically able. You are earnestly requested to co-operate with the Relief Society in their endeavors to supply all classes of mechanics and laborers with the work they need. All orders for help should be left at the Employment Bureau, Court House square, where they will receive prompt attention."

Miscellaneous.

The Board of Health will move into their rooms in the new City Hall this afternoon.

The regular monthly meeting of the managers of the Erring Women's Refuge will be held at this institution this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Fire-Limits Question.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As a citizen deeply interested in the future growth and prosperity of our great commercial centre, destined soon to become the greatest manufacturing city in the Northwest, I wish to express my views on that most important subject, Fire Limits, and the influence the determination of that question will have on the future growth and prosperity of our city. The question at issue is, Shall we save about 10 per cent on the first cost of one-half or two-thirds of all new structures to be built in the future, by building of wood, and endanger the future stability and permanency of our whole city? Or establish rigid fire limits, and build of brick at a slight additional cost, and soon save 20 per cent in insurance, and the risk of total loss of all surplus values above amount insured, and give a grateful feeling of security, both in business and home circles, and a substantial permanency to our city that will create a feeling of unquestionable confidence in the minds of the tens of thousands of non-residents, who are now waiting and watching with intense interests our decision on this (to them, as well as ourselves) all-important question? Thousands of capitalists are this day awaiting our decision, to determine whether they will invest here or loan their funds on our securities. Tens of thousands of sterling young men, and energetic business men of mature years, throughout the country, are this day awaiting our decision, to determine whether they will risk their future prospects, to aid in rebuilding our city on a broader scale, a sounder basis, and with greater magnificence than before.

Every consideration of safety, economy, and future prosperity of each individual interested; every consideration promoting a safe, substantial, and permanent growth of our city,—dictates that we should establish permanent fire-limits, with judicious but stringent restrictions in relation to the removal of wooden buildings now existing.

I write from convictions drawn from intimate intercourse with prominent Eastern capitalists, manufacturers, and business men, during the past three weeks; and, as an illustration of their feeling on this subject, I will state that, on the 18th of January, I had an interview with a prominent capitalist at Philadelphia about the investment of part of his surplus means here. I found that he had just returned from a visit to Chicago, and was favorably impressed with the future of our city. But he had firmly resolved not to invest a dollar here, unless the city established radical fire limits. He said that he preferred 6 per cent. on the substantial brick buildings of Philadelphia to 10 per cent on tinder-boxes in our city; and he called my attention to the riotous proceedings at our City Hall the Monday evening previous, and said to me, "Sir, if you permit the rebuilding of your city of combustible materials, that same mob element will soon apply the torch, and then you will again need appeal for aid to rebuild on your ruins."

I did not deem it expedient to press the subject of investment in Chicago further with that gentleman, until after we had permanently settled the question of fire limits. I met the same objections, from many others; and, from daily intercourse with people in different Eastern States during the past three weeks, I am fully satisfied that there are ten-fold more non-residents than residents of Chicago now awaiting our decision and action on this subject.

The effect abroad of that riotous raid at the City Hall on the 15th of January was such that, in my judgment, the leaders of the mob should be confined with ball and chain, and required to subsist on bread and water, until they devised a practical plan to dredge the North Branch to at least 200 feet of width, and a proper depth for navigation, with a vessel-channel across to the lake, north of the city limits; and their dupes sentenced to make brick from the clay, and mortar from the sand excavated, to build therewith good, safe, and substantial brick residences for permanent homes for themselves and families.

B. F. SHIPWELL.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.

The Fire at Goss & Phillips'.

The fire yesterday at the Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company's Factory, corner of Clark and Twelfth streets, fortunately does not interfere at all with their facilities for filling orders. No workshop, machinery, or stock was injured. Attention is called to their advertisement on our first page.

A New Banking House.

Messrs. Barclay, Voorhies & Co. have this day opened a new banking house at No. 31 West Washington street, where deposits will be received, commercial paper discounted, loans negotiated at New York rates of commission. Gold, railroad, and other stocks, bought and sold.

The Davenport Brothers Again Exposed.

The notorious Davenport Brothers have been so frequently detected in their "spiritual" impostures that they must have become thoroughly accustomed to it by this time. The brothers are reported to have met with a warm reception at Ithaca the other day. Some students of Cornell University, having a scientific turn of mind, provided themselves before going to the place of exhibition with pyrotechnic balls containing phosphorus, so made as to ignite suddenly with a bright light. During the dark *seances*, when the Davenports purported to be, and as the audience supposed, they were bound hand and foot within their closet or cabinet, and when the guitar was floating in the air and playing musically around, the aforesaid students struck their lights all of a sudden, and the spirits were found to be no other than the Davenports themselves, who were dodging about the stage, brandishing the guitars and playing the tunes. The music suddenly ceased, the committee declared the performance a humbug, and the players departed from Ithaca by the earliest train.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick-headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

The great object of physicians ought ever to be the application of the remedy to the seat of the disease. Durne's Catarrh Snuff is a practical illustration of the utility of this principle. Sent by mail for 30 cts. per box, or four boxes for one dollar.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Rough skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

To dress artificial Hair Burnett's Cocoaine excels, promotes a luxuriant growth of natural hair, and kills dandruff.

Relief and Health to your Children.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children.

INSURANCE.

ROYAL

INSURANCE CO

LIVERPOOL.

Assets - $10,109,298.43

SOLID INDEMNITY.

CHARLES H. CASE,

Agent,

65 South Canal-st.,

UP STAIRS.

INSURANCE.

PROVIDENCE

Washington Insurance Comp'y,

Of Providence, R. I.

All persons having claims against the Providence Washington Insurance Company, are requested to call immediately to examine the statement of the Company and sign agreement for the payment of loss, should the same meet with your approval.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,

Corner Madison and Market-sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Cristadoro's Liquid Hair Dye

Has become celebrated throughout the entire continent of North and South America. It is really astonishing that, in a comparatively short time, it should have attained such vast and increasing popularity, a sure and undeniable proof of its excellence and superiority over all other preparations of the same sort. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden-lane, N.Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

TABLE SAUCE.

HALFORD

LEICESTERSHIRE

TABLE SAUCE

The Best Sauce and Relish made in any part of the world,

FOR FAMILY USE.

☞ To be had of all first-class grocers.

FRANCE.

Startling Picture of French Ignorance from the Pen of a French Savant.

Universal Suffrage in France a Mockery.

Jules Simon's Educational Bill---Clerical Crusade Against It.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Jan. 11.

The system of public instruction is the sore spot on the body politic of France, and demands a radical cure, if that country shall ever rise again from its present prostrated position. Happily, there are at least some Frenchmen who combine intelligence to comprehend the root of evil, and courage enough to tell the patient the nature of his sickness. Amongst them is one with whom I wish to make the readers of THE TRIBUNE acquainted. Monsieur H. Taine, author of several literary works, the latest of which, "*Notes sur l'Angleterre*," is just published, devotes, in *Le Temps*, to the universal suffrage, an article, or rather an essay, which shows the standard of civilization as it exists in that country, and by which many of the political events can be explained that would otherwise be incomprehensible.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE A MOCKERY.

According to M. Taine, universal suffrage in France is nothing but an illusion, a fraud, or, as he more strongly expresses it, a mockery, which Government uses like a strong but blind horse, who, just as the reins are drawn, went to the right or to the left, but which now begins to refuse to obey the reins: which was proven by the last elections of members of the Departmental Councils, when two-thirds of the registered voters abstained from voting at all.

THE CHARACTER OF THE ELECTORS.

In order to show that the universal suffrage in France could, under the present circumstances, be nothing but a fraud, the author goes on to analyze the body-politic, and describes the moral, intellectual, and political character of the members composing it. Let us see what the result of that analysis is: The electors who vote understandingly and who depend upon their own judgment, reside, for the greater part, in the large cities; but even those act only in accordance with the views and the habits as they are in vogue in those great communities, entirely forgetful that the large majority of the electors live in hamlets, villages, and small towns. According to the statistics, 13,200,000 people live in communities which contain less than 1,000 inhabitants, and 15,500,000 persons reside in communities of between 1,000 and 5,000 inhabitants. Therefore, of a whole population of 38,000,000, nearly 29,000,000 reside in the country, in villages or very small cities. Among the 10,000,000 of voters in France, 5,000,000 are peasants, proprietors of little pieces of land, day-laborers; 2,000,000 are skilled laborers; 1,500,000 are shopkeepers, master-mechanics, contractors on a small scale, and other persons who belong to the *demi bourgeois*; 1,500,000 are men who live on their income, men of letters and of art, great merchants, manufacturers, persons belonging to the higher or educated class. A knot of 20 voters would, therefore, be composed of 10 peasants, 4 laborers, 3 *demi-bourgeois*, and 3 men belonging to the class of the educated, or rich and independent people. But the number of the peasants, or clod-hoppers, is even larger than half of the voters, if all the inhabitants of communities with less than 2,000 inhabitants shall be classified, as this is generally done, with the peasantry. The same consists of 70 per cent of the whole population, or 14 voters out of 20. Indeed, amongst that class ought to be numbered all those who have the same ideas, the same habits, and the same lack of education, and whose horizon is not farther than the steeple of their village church can be seen. Our author classifies a great number of mechanical and industrial laborers and shop-keepers, who live in small villages, with their neighbors who plow and mow. In judging the political intelligence of the great majority of the French electors, it is necessary to know that, in France, out of 100 persons of the masculine gender, 29 can neither read nor write. These belong, almost without exception, to the rural population, who furnish 70 per cent of the electors, and therefore it can be assumed *that 35 per cent of all the voters of France have never received the least primary instruction*. Here is a good foundation to judge of the political intelligence of the French electors.

GROSS IGNORANCE.

But M. Taine has held personal conversation with that class of the population, in different parts of the country, and, by talking with them in regard to public affairs, he informed himself of their really bottomless ignorance. Out of a great number of instances, I will pick out only a few.

At a distance of 40 miles from Paris, the peasants had no idea what a State budget was; and, when M. Taine told them that all the money which they had to pay to the Collector of the Revenue went into the Treasury at Paris, and that out of that money the army, the Judges, and other public functionaries were paid, and that an account was kept of all the moneys paid in and out, they were as surprised as if they had made quite a discovery. After the *coup d'etat*, the rural population of the Ardennes were satisfied [illegible] Louis Napoleon, whom they considered that Louis [illegible] rich fellow, would now bear to be a [illegible] of the Government, and all the expenses, [illegible] not to pay any more that they need [illegible]borhood of Tours, the taxes. In the neighborhood [illegible]oll, and tried to occupy peasants refused to pay [illegible] the first-class seats in the carriages [illegible] class tickets, although they held only third-class [illegible], saying: "We have now a Republic, and so we can do everything that we want to do."

Our author has read some 25 or 30 reports of Prefects from the period of 1815 to 1830. The ignorance and the credulity of the peasantry, described therein, are, as he says, astonishing; but, says he, last year has proven that, in the minds of that rural population, it was just as dark in 1870 as it had been in 1815. He has in his possession quite a lot of letters and petitions from small proprietors, village shop-keepers, and the like, addressed to Prefects and other officers of the Government, which show such a degree of ignorance, of stupidity, of a lack of common sense, of an utter inability to think, and to judge, and to see the difference between public and private affairs, that one can hardly imagine how human beings can be of such a low understanding. They are yet subjects, not the subjects of a King or an Emperor, but of some power which they cannot see, but which they feel. They know that somewhere, far distant, there is something powerful. The Government, which must be obeyed, but only because it is powerful, and because they are afraid of fines, of imprisonment, and *gens d'armes*. The Government appears to them useful, only because the *gens d'armes* arrest the malefactors and the Roadmaster keep the highways in repair; but then Government is to be feared, because it can trouble the subjects by their officers,—the Revenue Collector, the Mayor, the Roadmaster, the Police Commissioner, the Forester. When a law is published, when an officer is superseded by another, the invisible motor is always that unknown, abstract, indefinite thing—the Government.

A French villager moves in a circle of not more than five or six miles; his horizon does not extend beyond these limits. He knows what is going on in the next three or four surrounding hamlets, and hears of the town-talk in the village where he sells his produce. All his time he spends in his fields, and his thoughts are only directed toward the soil of his farm. He feels no interest but in his crop, in rain and sunshine, in manure, and the market price of the grain. When he hears some news, it happens only when he comes to the market, once a week. His authorities from what he derives what little he knows, are the pedlers, the letter-carriers, and the shop-keepers. He himself does not read the newspapers; because he cannot. To have four or five meet together it requires a war, a great public danger, a battle. In such a case, you can see them collected around the one who tries to read a paper, or, rather, to spell, and who stammers, seemingly without much understanding. The greater part of the rural population of France is distrustful, and looks with suspicion on everything that is printed. Newspapers pamphlets, handbills, are only so many means to cheat, and to steal the money out of their pockets. Distrust and envy are inseparable from ignorance. The French peasant, although he has become rich, and owns large tracts of land, is yet the son of the old serf who was obliged to do soccage-duty. The ideas, the language, and the literature of the cities, do not enter his head. He has no popular poetry, like the English and the Germans, nor the Bible either, from which he could draw some information. The ideas of the French villagers are very limited. They have no idea of general interest; they have not even a knowledge of their fellow-men, who live outside of the limits in which they move.

And this sad picture is drawn by a Frenchman, by a gentleman of literary fame, in a newspaper of high standing and of undoubted Republicanism. What can be expected of such a people, and what is the first duty of a Republican Government?

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The only answer will and can be, that the paramount duty would be to educate that people, not only to open schools for them, good schools, free from all sectarianism, but to compel them to send their children into those schools; in other words, to introduce the system of obligatory, gratuitous, and laical public instruction. If you look at the National Assembly, in the American sense, as a branch of the Government, in juxtaposition to the Executive, it is already certain that not even the primary instruction will be made either compulsory, or gratuitous, or laical. Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction, who was always considered as the champion of popular education, has introduced a bill for an act regulating primary education. That bill, insufficient as it would appear to any liberal-minded American, has not the least prospect of finding favor with that reactionary, bigoted, and intolerant Assembly of Rurals, as M. Ordinaire, the member from Marseilles, has baptized the men assembled at Versailles. In the first place, the principle of free schools is entirely discarded in M. Simon's bill. The parents have to pay a tuition fee, and, only in case they can show their inability on account of poverty, can they be excused from paying that fee. How humiliating for a great many families who are really poor, but who try to keep up appearances, to beg for free admission of their children, whom they are compelled, under heavy penalties, to send to school! It is true, every city or village has authority to pass a law making the schools free; but how many will avail themselves of that *privilege?* The principle of compulsion is contained in M. Simon's bill; and not only heavy penalties are proposed for parents who refuse or neglect to send their children to school, or to give them a sufficient education at home or in private institutions, but, after the lapse of a certain time, the present principle of universal suffrage shall be changed to one of qualified suffrage, inasmuch as only those citizens who can read and write shall be entitled to vote. As the matter stands at present, however, there is not the least hope that obligatory primary education will ever be enacted by the men of Versailles. But it is not only the compulsory part of the bill that will defeat it; it is the little choice that is left to the communities to decide whether the schools shall be of a sectarian or of a laical character, which will sound the death-knell to that bill. So far, all the public schools of France are under the control and superintendence of *Monsieur le Curé*, the Catholic priest. According to the bill the first choice is with the Common Council, subject to the division of the Council of the Department, and, in case of a disagreement, an appeal may be taken to the Council Superior of Public Instruction. But one of the principal questions will be, who will examine and appoint the teachers? Since 1854, the organization of the schools and the appointment of the teachers have been in the hands of the Prefects. Why not intrust the appointment of the teachers to the Committees? M. Simon, among other reasons, thinks that the members of the Common Councils have not the *capacity of making good selections!* Would they do as the Common Council of Chicago, who select hatters as Harbor Inspectors, and junk-dealers for Justices of the Peace? M. Simon would elect the teachers by the Inspector of the Academy, under the superintendence of the Rector. The Inspector gives a provisional, or, as they call it in Chicago, a partial certificate, and, after a practice of two years and an examination before the Inspector of the Academy and two School Inspectors, the Rector will grant a full certificate. And this examination, required of law teachers, and of clericals, too, is the stumbling-block of the whole bill.

CLERICAL OPPOSITION TO THE MEASURE.

I have written you already, that, out of thirteen members of the Special Committee elected in *Bureaux* or Sections of the Assembly, eleven were strong opponents of the law. In the meantime, the two remaining Sections have also elected enemies of the system of Jules Simon, so that the Committee stands thirteen against, and two for the bill. Their opposition is mostly directed against the compulsory clause, and the examination of the teachers belonging to the clerical order. In order to comprehend that opposition, it is necessary to know, that, of the clerical teachers who are at the head of 3,000 schools for boys, only the tenth part have certificates. Amongst the female teachers it is yet worse. Of 3,000 principal teachers (Sisters), about one-eighth are possessed of certificates; but of the assistant teachers only one amongst one hundred can boast of having a certificate. The notorious Monseigneur Dupanloup, who is elected Chairman of the Committee, has made, in the Ninth Section, a furious onslaught upon the bill, especially the compulsory clause and the examination of the clerical teachers; and the high clergy appear to be organizing a real crusade against the bill. The Archbishops of Rouen and Rennes, the Bishops of Diez, d'Avranches, de Bayeux, d'Evreux, and de Vannes, have sent petitions to the National Assembly, in which they take strong ground against any reform of the system of primary education which might be based upon the principle of compulsion. "That bill," the Bishops say, "if it should become a law, would be a greater and more terrible calamity than all our defeats and all our disasters! That bill, with a tyranny unheard of amongst civilized nations [sic!], takes possession of the child from his 6th year!" The holy men do not seem to consider their neighbors in Switzerland and Germany as civilized nations! Poor France! the light of popular education, glaring so luridly in Germany and Switzerland, will not be admitted so easily in the country which boasts to march at the head of civilization. The dark legions of the Infallible One keeps guard at the entrance of that unhappy land. They do not want to have the people educated. Not long ago, when M. Duruy was Minister of Public Instruction, there was a map published, showing the statistics of popular education. The Departments which contained more than 50 per cent of inhabitants who could neither read nor write were in black colors, and oh! how black it looked,—as black as a plantation-negro! Indeed, in one Department, out of 100 drafted men, seventy had never received the least primary schooling. How long will it be before there will be more educated freedmen of the United States than educated peasants of France? After such explanation, it is not to be wondered at that French ignorance had to succumb before the German army of schoolmasters, and that a French Republic, based upon universal suffrage, has not a very strong foundation.

L. B.

ANOTHER MAD DOG.

A Man, a Girl, a Cow, and Four Dogs Bitten.

From the Detroit Free Press, Feb. 1.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a large black dog, snapping and growling, entered the yard of a citizen of Twenty-first street, named Louis Jardrin, and at once made for the family dog, which was standing on the front step. The large dog seized the smaller one, threw him down, and came so near eating him up that the victim died within three minutes after the battle. Jardrin's wife, armed with a stick of wood, ran out to drive the strange dog away, but she saw that his jaws were covered with a greenish froth, his eyes blazing like coals, and she ran back again. As she turned, the animal made a spring for her face, but fell short in his spring and seized and tore off her apron, and also tore her dress nearly off at the waist by seizing the skirt as she was closing the door.

The animal, after running about the yard a few moments, dashed out at the gate, where he encountered a dog belonging to a citizen of Twentieth street, and gave him battle, biting him so severely that the victim left a trail of blood in running home. By this time several people were at their doors crying "mad dog!" to warn pedestrians of their danger, and two or three men armed themselves and started out, but were careful to keep so far away from the mad dog that their shots were useless. The dog ran down Twenty-first street two blocks, and then crossed over on to Twentieth street, where he seized a cow by the nose and twisted her down to her knees before letting go his hold. Just as he was about leaving, a small dog came up to join in the attack, and the little cur was rolled over and over in the snow, and bitten half a dozen times.

The mad canine then ran north on Twentieth street until he came to Lafayette avenue, when he encountered a man living at that corner, named Joseph M. Goulet. Goulet was almost in front of his house, on the walk, and did not notice the dog until the animal seized him by the arm, or the wrist. The dog hung fast to his hold, and Goulet kicked him several times without making him let go, finally swinging him clear around before the teeth tore out of the skin and flesh. Paying no further attention to Goulet, the dog ran up to near the corner of Vinewood avenue, where he met and bit his fourth dog, which had been chasing him for a block or two.

A few rods further on the dog met a little girl named Emma McCann, who is living with Mrs. Casey, on Vinewood avenue, her mother being a poor widow. The girl heard the shouts of the men, saw the dog, and tried to get out of the way, but he seized her by the leg and mangled the limb in a horrible manner, biting into the flesh half a dozen times before he left. He then ran up the street about two blocks, meeting no one else, and his pursuers succeeded in killing him. When killed the animal's breast was covered with froth, and a greenish slime oozed from his mouth to the extent of a pint or more. Goulet, as soon as he ascertained that the dog was mad, procured a vehicle and drove to the Central Station to give the police a warning, deeming such an act his duty, even before having his own wound attended to. He then made a call on Dr. Brown, on Lafayette street, and had his wound cauterized and dressed. In this case no serious results may follow, but in the case of the girl the gravest consequences may result. Although bitten about 9 o'clock, there was so much confusion that her case was not attended to until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. She was then brought to Griffith's drug store on Michigan avenue, and Dr. Gilmartin was called to dress the limb, which was much swollen and frightfully lacerated by the teeth of the animal.

Senator McCreery's Views on After-Dinner Speaking and Inspiration.

In accordance with the usual custom in Kentucky, Senator-elect McCreery gave a dinner to the members of the Legislature of that State and others on the evening of the 18th ult. And in responding to a toast in his honor he said that he considered an after-dinner speech the greatest humbug of modern times. The fashion was an innovation upon the good, old-time customs of the fathers. There had been, he said, a great deal of good, old, hard sense in the thousands of years behind us, but none of it had ever sanctioned after-dinner speeches. They were about as tedious and empty as the empty decanter from which they drew their inspiration. He said that inspiration was all bosh; hard work does it all; and if there is any young man here to-night who has set himself down to wait, or any old man who has been waiting for the last forty years for this thing of inspiration to come skipping along and make him great, I say to him now, get up and go to work, and work hard, and long, and steady, and, by the time you are ready to step into your grave, people will begin to think that you are a genius, and commence to think that you are one of those lucky fellows who have been blessed by that blessed thing called inspiration. There's where your inspiration comes in. That's the nearest approach to inspiration that I know of, and, if you want it, you can go home to-night, get sober, and commence at daylight in the morning upon a sixty years' work for it.

ANTICIPATED FLOOD.

Uneasiness in the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers Bottoms—Great Floods in Former Years.

From the Carrollton (Ill.) Record.

The towns and cities situated immediately on the Missouri River have of late manifested considerable uneasiness in relation to the probability of a disastrous overflow of the Missouri in the coming spring. This apprehension is not ill-founded, and it is well that attention is called to the subject at so early a day. The heavy falls of snow during the winter in the Black Hills, on the plains, and the main range of the Rocky Mountains create great fears that many of the great feeders which debouch into the Missouri will swell the volume of water to an unprecedented altitude. Old mountaineers shake their heads dubiously when the subject is referred to, and are not loth in expressing their fears of coming disaster.

In view of the immense interests at stake it will not be amiss to take a brief retrospect of the effects and results of the high water of 1844 in our own immediate vicinity. The great flood of 1844 left a damaging legacy to a considerable portion of the southern part of Carroll County. In the bottom the losses in property reached a large amount, rising many thousands of dollars; the river extended from bluff to bluff, nearly twelve miles in width. Houses, barns, horses, mules, hogs, cattle, and gathered farm crops were swept away in great numbers. Nathan King, living in the upper bottom, near Miles Point, had moved to Carroll County in 1842, bringing with him a fine lot of horses, cattle, and hogs, and was farming on a large scale; and Jacob Francis, Paul Alder, John Kenton, and the Messrs. Fuller—all thrifty farmers—suffered heavily, saving but few cattle or other stock, and losing thousands of dollars. Mr. Alexander Hill, the oldest pioneer in Carroll County, lost all his stock and barely escaped having several of the members of his family drowned. Colonel Thompson and the Austin settlement were more fortunate; living on higher ground, they saved nearly all their stock. Where the Messrs. Woolsey lived, on the river bank, the water came in the rear, cutting off their retreat, and they were obliged to take refuge on the opposite side of the river. Their entire stock was lost except a few cows, which were driven into the river, and swam to the opposite shore. The lower bottom alike suffered. Hicks Moss, the Farrs, Neets, and Careys, lost nearly all their stock, grain, and growing crops, amounting to thousands of dollars, in addition to the above. Captain Barker had 150 head of cattle drowned, and lost otherwise to a considerable extent. Colonel Safford, who was building at the time, met with serious losses in the washing away of his house. Mr. Coates, too, as well as many others, suffered much from the disastrous overflow of 1844.

The winter of 1844 was somewhat analagous to that of the present year—deep snows fell in the mountains and very little in this Valley. The spring thaw came on; the "June rise" also then began, the snow rapidly melted, while a heavy rain commenced to fall all over Kansas and Western Missouri. This rain, we are informed by several old settlers of the Valley, continued to fall for the space of thirty days, causing the upper streams to pour into the Missouri their immense volume of water, thus swelling that river to Amazonian proportions.

It must be borne in mind that in 1844 the spring rains had saturated the river bottoms; Crooked River, Wakanda and Moss Creeks, etc., had already overflowed their banks. The rise of 1869, greater we are informed than that of 1844, found us in the midst of a "dry season," with very low water, consequently the mighty river failed to "back" on the streams of this part of the country—hence disaster was averted. So, upon this contingency we hang. If the spring season finds the bottom lands dry, streams low, and little rain, the chance of escape from apprehended danger the approaching spring is flattering. Otherwise we must look out for the worst.

The great inundation of 1844, according to a reliable writer at that time, was ten or twelve feet higher than that of 1808, or 1826, and higher than ever known, except in 1785, when it rose thirty feet above the common level, and from the record in Beck's History of Illinois and Missouri, it was the greatest flood known during the last one hundred and fifty years, at which period the Mississippi washed in a part of Fort Chartres. Mr. Cerre, the oldest French settler in St. Louis, says the inundation of the Mississippi and Missouri was not as high by some four or five feet in 1785 as it was in 1844, and all the old settlers of Kaskaskia agree in saying that the overflow of 1785 left one dry spot in the town of Kaskaskia, which was covered in 1844 with water five feet deep. The steamer Indiana was chartered by the nuns to take the pupils of the nunnery to St. Louis, and received them on board at Colonel Menard's door, and passed along the road to St. Louis, on which there was from six to fifteen feet of water, leaving the river far to the left the whole route. Some 200 citizens went from Kaskaskia on the Indiana, and about 300 found shelter on the premises of Colonel Menard, and many more spread their tents along the bluffs. Millions of dollars will not cover the loss sustained by this flood in the States of Illinois and Missouri. Some of the most valuable farms in those two States have been rendered worthless for several years. The whole American bottom, from Alton to Cairo was submerged, containing 700 square miles of the finest lands in the world. La Beete a Reynard was the only point of land out of water in 1785—so says the St. Louis *Republican*. The great flood was caused by the swelling of the northern rivers which empty into the Missouri and Upper Mississippi, and by the melting of the snow on the eastern declivity of the Rocky Mountains."

The Spanish and Portuguese historians of DeSoto's marauding expedition tell us that in March, 1542, all the high grounds on the west side of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio to Red River, were submerged several feet. There is a document in the Clerk's office of Randolph County, Ill., at Kaskaskia dated 1725, soliciting a grant of lands and lots from the Crown of France, and urging as a reason the "great flood" of the preceding year, 1724, which overflowed the village, destroyed the houses, and drove the inhabitants to the bluffs.

The bottom lands along the Mississippi from Alton to Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio, average five miles in width. Since the Mississippi was first discovered by Europeans, the waters had passed over all the low grounds, from bluff to bluff, several times. The bottom was submerged several times from bluff to bluff in 1812 and 1724. In 1783 this bottom was again covered, and small boats passed from St. Louis to Kaskaskia over the land. In 1811, at the annual June rise of the Missouri, a part of the American bottom and the common fields of St. Genevieve were inundated. In 1826 the river inundated the town of Illinois opposite St. Louis, and also the low lands along the American bottom, but not as high by ten feet as the flood of 1844. The flood at St. Louis attained its greatest height on the 27th of June, of that year, and was thirty-eight feet seven inches above the low water mark.

It is stated that the Mississippi bottom now appears unusually clean and healthy, all the decomposed vegetable matter being washed away, and all the shrubs and undergrowth which the water covered are killed, together with all the beech, sassafras and other species of timber.

CIVIL SERVICE "REFORM."

The Troy Collectorship—An Arbitrary Case of Removal from Office—The Operation of the Civil Service Regulations.

The whole situation in the Troy Collectorship business is summed up and explained in the following correspondence between the deposed Collector and Secretary Boutwell:

CUSTOM HOUSE, TROY, N. Y., Jan. 17.

Hon. Geo. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: I would respectfully make the following report: I have this day received at the hands of Chas. L. MacArthur a notice from the Hon. C. A. Arthur, Collector of Customs at New York, dated the 15th inst., saying: "A Deputy Collector and Inspector of the Customs having been nominated in your place, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of the 2d inst., I have to inform you that your services are no longer required." Mr. McArthur also showed his commission for the place, dated the 15th inst. I respectfully declined to deliver the archives or surrender the office until further advised, believing that my removal was made through misapprehension of the facts of the case, and that it was contrary to the proclamation of the President, popularly known as the Civil Service proclamation. In common with the public, I suppose that the proclamation was intended for just such cases, and that removals could only be made for cause—incompetence or dishonesty; and I am unconscious of any cause, believing that I have discharged the duties of the office honestly and to the entire satisfaction of my superior officers, and the public transacting business with me. Mr. MacArthur informed me that his nomination was made the 21st of December, 1871, supposing that the case was thus taken out of the scope of the proclamation, while the letter of the Collector informs me that the Secretary approved the nomination of Mr. MacArthur, on the 2d instant, and his notice to me was dated on the 15th inst., and delivered on the 17th. I suggest that my removal can date either from the approval of the nomination of my successor or the notice to me in either case after the 1st inst. But if it shall be held that my removal should date from the nomination of my successor, it is in violation of the spirit of the proclamation, while, if it should date from the 2d, or 15th, or 17th inst., it would be in violation of the letter of it. I was appointed in April, 1869, by Mr. Grinnell. The office was created originally for the public object of relieving the New York office from the labor of registering the fleet of canal-boats and river craft accessible at this place. Until my appointment, the office was considered and treated in this community and by the incumbent as a sinecure, the person appointed merely signing blanks and drawing his salary with assiduity, while the actual duties ministerial and to some extent judicial, were performed by Mr. George Day, a person entirely competent, but in no way responsible to the Government or the Collector at New York. The person appointed was usually connected editorially with some party newspaper, and Mr. MacArthur was at one time the appointee. When appointed, I conceived it to be my duty to discharge the duties myself, and to endeavor to relieve the New York office. The effect of the step I took may be seen by an abstract of the returns made by me and my predecessor:

The returns Jan. 1, 1869, show a total number of vessels and tonnage of vessels over 20 tons	302 in number,	36,335.97 tons
Jan. 1, 1870	492 in number,	60,738.22 tons
Jan. 1, 1871	553 in number,	51,396.79 tons
Jan. 1, 1872	1,684 in number,	91,755.67 tons

In thus doing, I claim no merit except that I did my duty efficiently. I prefer to say nothing upon the political question or objects sought to be accomplished by my removal, prefering to rest the case wholly upon its merits, nor do I make any suggestions in regard to the appointment of Mr. MacArthur. I inclose slips from the two daily Republican papers of this city written editorially, and without my suggestions. The remaining Republican paper, issued weekly by Mr. MacArthur, has not yet appeared since the announcement, its next day of issue being next Sunday. I am not vain enough to suppose that my case is of public importance in itself, but I do suppose that in even so insignificant a case there is a principle involved which is worthy of consideration, and I ask that the case be considered by the department. I also send a copy of this report to the Hon. C. A. Arthur.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. MCCLELLAN,
Deputy Collector.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 21.

SIR: Your letter of the 17th inst., explaining your action in declining to vacate the office of Deputy Collector and Inspector at Troy, N. Y., has been received. Without entering into the merits of the case as presented by you, and in view of the fact that the President of the United States has suspended the rules and regulations of the Civil Service, I cannot but consider that you are holding the office in direct violation of law, and I have therefore to request that you will turn over all the books, papers, and other property of the United States which may be in your charge, to Mr. McArthur, your legally appointed successor, when he shall again present himself to take possession of them. Yours, very respectfully,

GEO. H. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

On receipt of this note, Mr. McClellan retired from the office, and the new incumbent was at once installed.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

Some Recent Inventions.

From the New York Tribune, Jan. 30.

Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, the inventor of illuminating grating and basement extensions, which have so largely added to the value of our city property, has recently patented in Europe some valuable improvements in the construction of buildings to secure them against fire. One part of his inventions consists in making a hollow brick or tile, which he fills with water, made solid by an inexpensive process, which holds the fluid as effectually as if frozen, as much water being contained in a cubic foot of this material as in a cubic foot of the most solid ice. These water-tiles are to be of any required shape and size, glazed or unglazed, ornamental or plain, expensive or cheap, and are to be laid as flooring, like encaustic or marble tiling; or (which the inventor prefers) are to be set like the glass of his illuminating gratings in cast-iron frames; in which form, roofs of any kind may be made of them with the same facility as those which are now constructed of his "patent lights." A Mansard roof, constructed of these water-gratings, may be covered with ornamental slate, if desired; though it is the intention of the inventor to make them sufficiently ornamental in themselves. Another and very singular water-grating is one which gives light as well as water; this is made of alum crystallized within the opening of an iron grating upon a wire netting in its centre. These alum panes are protected against the weather by an outside layer of thin glass, or by a cutting of transparent varnish. A floor composed of the water-brick, and laid in the ordinary way, would very much resemble the old-fashioned French floors of octagon-shaped tiles, about six inches in diameter, and the effect of a fire upon it would be to crack the brick and liberate the steam, which would then extinguish the flames.

Mr. H. has also patented, under certain conditions and forms, the use of non-efflorescing salts, the most valuable being alum, not only for the water it contains but for the tenacity with which until exposed to flame or fire-heat, the water is retained. According to one part of his invention, alum is reduced to a fine powder and intimately mixed with plaster of Paris in certain definite proportions, in which state it is put up in merchantable shape as "new manufacture." This fire-extinguishing compound may be used as a "deafening," either in its dry state or as a concrete; or it may be molded into any convenient shape and size, and laid in between the beams. Under another combination, alum and hydraulic cement are ground together, put in merchantable form as a new manufacture, and sold to be used dry. And still another compound is a mixture of alum, asbestos, and plaster of Paris, to be used wet, made into a mortar and plastered upon suitable lathing; the layer being placed behind the "scratchcoat," with an inch or so of space between the two. These compounds are also to be subjected to hydraulic pressure, after the manner of making dry-pressed brick, and brought into market in several convenient forms.

Thus far, these improvements apply to dwellings as well as stores. The following have more especial reference to the latter. It is well known, particularly to Fire Insurance Companies, that one source of danger in our great merchant stores comes from the large openings underneath the central skylight, cut through all the floors, from the roof down to the basement story. A fire, once inside of such a building, sweeps through it with resistless fury. Mr. H. proposes to close these openings at night by horizontal revolving shutters, which, being moved upon "ways," may be opened and shut with the greatest ease, and in less time than is required to raise and lower the vertical ones, that close the windows. He also proposes, where skylights of either thin or plate glass in large strips are used, to protect them by revolving shutters. Where these skylights are used to form a roof over the rear-extension of the principal story, he uses stationary fire-proof shutters in the form of Venetian blinds placed underneath the light, the slats being silvered upon one face as to be set at an angle during the day, and used as a "daylight reflector" to illuminate the central portion of the store. These improvements also extend to the construction of revolving shutters generally, a feature in Mr. H.'s inventions being a tubular revolving shutter, the slats being hollow and filled with the solidified water already mentioned, except that for these shutters the compound is identical with the asbestors fire-proof safe-filling, patented by Mr. Theodore Hyatt, and which is represented to us as capable of resisting a higher degree of heat, and for a longer time, than any compound yet discovered.

One thing more seems worthy of notice a new method of making iron roofs and floors. By the ordinary method of construction, the iron, in the form of beams, is placed at intervals with intervening spaces that are closed by brick arches. These impose a permanent load upon the beams, and a consequent loss of effective strength, besides acting destructively upon them when heated, as, in case of fire, the weight of the arches upon the metal then softened by heat, acting with enormous leverage with each increment of deflection. Upon Mr. Hyatt's method, the metal is distributed over the entire space in the form of light thin tubes (preferably cylindrical) laid side by side. This construction, the inventor claims, having no dead weight, gives as its product the whole strength of the iron as its effective ability to carry a load, and makes a floor all beam. A curious fact occurs in this construction—the amount of metal required for a floor made upon this principle is the same, whether the size of the tubes be two inches or two feet. What the difference of strength is, we need not point out.

Married Women's Rights.

From the New York Tribune, Jan. 30.

A case involving the somewhat novel and heretofore unsettled point, whether or not the title to the paraphernalia of a married woman resides in her or her husband, has lately been decided by the Court of Appeals of this State. The plaintiff was Doretha Rawson, who brought suit in her own name to recover $4,000 for the loss of clothing and jewelry by an accident on the road of the defendants, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The defendants claim that the bulk of the property having been received by plaintiff from her husband, belonged to him and the suit should therefore have been brought by him, and that the terms of the contract (the ticket) limited the company's liability to $100. D. M. Porter, the plaintiff's counsel, claimed that the property was hers, both as against her husband and ordinary creditors, and that the carrier cannot limit his liability except by express contract. The Court of Appeals, in affirming the judgment of the Courts below, held, first, that though at common law the wife's paraphernalia, during coverture, ordinarily belong to the husband, and he can dispose of them, except by will, the statutes have secured them to her even as against creditors. In equity, the property given would be treated as the wife's separate estate, and she would be protected in its enjoyment and possession even against the interference of her husband. This estate, if not absolutely a legal estate, is clothed with all the incidents thereof, and she is therefore the proper person to sue. Second, the words printed on the ticket do not embody the contract between the parties. They are a mere notice, and a carrier cannot limit his liability by notice, but only by contract. Plaintiff's attention was not called to these words when the ticket was purchased by her; and even if she read them when she entered on her journey, she was not obliged to submit to a contract never made, or leave the train. Hence the carriers' common law liability remains unchanged.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.

Finances in general continue rather quiet. The upward tendency of prices of railway stocks in New York show that confidence is being revived there.

In this market, the demand for money is gradually becoming more active. The supply of surplus funds here is ample yet, but, as mentioned yesterday, a good deal is being absorbed in holding grain in the country, and country bank balances are consequently smaller here now than usual at this season of the year. The banks of this city have applications every day to advance to parties who are buying and holding grain at interior points where it is accumulating, showing the probability that if our warehouse capacity had not been diminished by the fire, we should have more grain in store here now than ever before. But the banks, of course, decline to advance on any such collateral as country warehouse receipts, even Milwaukee warehouse receipts, of which a good many have been offered as collaterals here within a few days past, are promptly refused. The only way in which Chicago bank capital can be made available for the carrying of grain at other points is by re-discounts to the banks at the places where the grain is held. In that way the banks at such places become the endorsers of the paper. This is being done to some extent, and is probaly one of the causes of the decrease in the supply of loanable funds here.

The increased demand for money here is also shown by the decline in the price of New York exchange during the last ten days, from about 75c per $1,000 premium to about 25c per $1,000 discount to day. Two weeks ago the supply of surplus money here was so large that there was a disposition on the part of the banks to move their idle funds down to New York for the sake of the interest allowed by the banks there on their deposits, whereas now the tendency is to bring the money back here in view of the probability of using it at better rates before long.

Local quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in the market, this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	115	115½
U. S. 5-20s of '62	110½	110¾
U. S. 5-20s of '62 (called)	109½	
U. S. 5-20s of '64	110	110½
U. S. 5-20s of '65	111	111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	110¼	110½
U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	112	112½
U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	112¼	112½
10-40s	110	110½
U.S. 5s (new issue)	108¼	
U. S. currency 6s	114¼	114¾
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold exchange		110
Sterling exchange		109½@110
Gold and gold coupons	109¼	109½
Land warrants, 160s	175	185
Land warrants, 120s	132	142
Agricultural College land scrip		173-175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Gold dull and firm at 109¼@109½. Loans from 7 per cent to flat. Clearings about $49,500,000.

Governments quiet and steady.

Stocks strong, with increased business. There was a general advance in prices, ranging from ¼ to 2 per cent, and the greatest advance and activity were in Quicksilver, Pacific Mail, Northwestern common, and Rock Island. The market closed firm.

Money easy at 5@6 per cent.

State bonds generally strong.

Sterling, 109.

Coups, '81	115	Coups, '67	112
Coups, '62	110 3-8	Coups, '68	112 1-4
Coups, '64	110 1-2	10-40s	110 1-4
Coups, '65	111 1-4	Currency 6s	114 3-4
New	110 1-2		
State bonds:			
Missouri	94 1-2	Virginia, old	56
Tennessee, old	65 3-4	N. Carolina, old	50
Tennessee, new	65 1-2	N. Carolina, new	29 3-8
Virginia, new	56		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	80 1-2	N. J. C.	111 1-2
Western Union	72	St. Paul	56 1-8
Quicksilver	30	Do pfd	74 7-8
Adams Express	92 5-8	Wabash	75 7-8
W. & F.		Do pfd	86
American	61 1-8	Fort Wayne	97 1-2
United States	62	Terre Haute	21
Pacific Mail	58 3-4	Do pfd	54
New York Central	97 3-4	Chicago & Alton	121
N. Y. Central Scrip	93 5-8	Do pfd	121 1-2
Erie	31 1-8	O. & M.	46 3-4
Erie pfd	68	C., C. & C.	88
Harlem	120	C., B. & Q.	141
Harlem pfd	120	Lake Shore	91 1-8
Reading	115 1-8	Indiana Central	23
Mich. Cent	118	Illinois Central	129
Pittsburgh	91 7-8	Union Pacific stock	38 1-2
Northwestern	74 1-2	U. P. bonds	92 1-8
Northwestern pfd	91 7-8	C. P. do	103 1-4
R. I.	111 1-4		

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	1871.	Shipped. 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	8,150	5,081	2,368	2,664
Wheat, bu	5,825	36,400	717	1,751
Corn, bu	38,660	62,251	27,058	2,043
Oats, bu	13,065	7,640	6,497	
Rye, bu	1,080	1,875		
Barley, bu	8,550	4,440	6,467	410
Grass seed, lbs	178,735	90,656	33,059	39,825
Flax seed, lbs		36,097		
Broom corn, lbs	1,130	65,730		24,461
Cured meats, lbs	331,540	8,450	1134,286	1118,237
Beef, brls	130	210	27	1,337
Pork, brls	1,274	825	192	463
Lard, lbs	152,390	104,390	379,989	751,3[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	30,160	111,88[illegible]		
Butter, lbs	26,361	37,090	9,510	
Dressed hogs, No.	4,399	2,828	1,387	7,860
Live hogs, No.	18,315	8,265	4,8[illegible]	687
Cattle, No.	1,201	1,992		
Sheep, No.	1,699	2,886	993	
Hides, lbs	126,994	202,097	1,305	
Highwines, brls	300	[illegible]	30,660	132,200
Wool, lbs	170	[illegible]	175	150
Potatoes, bu		[illegible]450	9,760	28,760
Lumber, m	602	5,032		
Shingles, m	58	98	105	687
Lath, m		1,190	6	1,146
Salt, brls	140	70	742	376

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 103 bu wheat; 3,[illegible]68 bu corn; 3,467 bu oats; 334 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 2 cars wheat; 61 cars corn; 7 cars barley. Total, 70 cars, or 28,000 bu.

The produce markets were again quiet to-day, with no change in the general average of prices and but little variation from yesterday in any department. The receipts of grain were lighter than usual, and this fact made offerings rather spare, while there were few buying orders on the market.

Howard Priestly offered a resolution to-day, which will be acted on to-morrow, authorizing the Directors of the Board of Trade to secure a room for the meetings of members, before and after the hours of regular 'Change; the rooms to be ready about the same time that the new Chamber of Commerce is ready for occupancy.

Highwines were dull and inactive at yesterday's decline. There were free sellers at 88c, and no buyers at over 87c, but it is probable that none could have been obtained under 88c. A sale was rumored of 150 brls at 87½c, but it was doubted.

Dressed hogs were moderately active, but a shade easier, especially on heavy lots, which sold at $5.00 for odd lots, and $5.05 for straight, smooth offerings to shippers. Light hogs were in most request, and sold at $5.07½@5.10, the market closing rather lower, with buyers at $5.00 and $5.05. Sales were 1,639 head.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged. The schooner C. Wall was chartered for corn to Buffalo at 12c.

Provisions were rather less active, and very steady at yesterday's prices. The market opened rather weak, with an evident disposition to sell mess pork, the apparent reason being an easier feeling at the Stock Yards on mess pork hogs, though light hogs were firmer. But the market soon rallied, and was thenceforward steady, with a good demand for meats, while lard was in fair request. In pork the principal feature was the presence of an abundance of capital, the holders of which were anxious to buy cash and sell for March, making a profit on the difference, over and above the cost of carrying. This anxiety reduced the margin about 2½c per brl; it was 25@30c yesterday,—principally the outside,—only 25c to-day, and closed rather weak. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.65; do seller March, $12.85; do seller April, $13.05@13.10; do seller May, $13.25. Lard, cash or seller February, $8.80; do seller March, $8.95@9.00; do seller April, $9.12½; do seller May, $9.30. Green meats at 4c for shoulders; 5¼@5½c for short ribs; 6c for short clear; and 6¾@8¼c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½c for shoulders; 5¾c for rough sides; 6c for short ribs; 6⅜c for short clear. Boxed meats ⅛c higher than the above quotations for loose Boxed Cumberlands, 6@6⅛c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Bacon quoted at 6c for shoulders, 7½c for short ribs, 7¾c for short clear, and 12½c for hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $23.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 1,500 brls mess pork, seller the month, at $12.65; 1,000 brls do at $12.62½; 1,750 brls do seller March, at $12.90; 1,500 brls do at $12.87½; 1,000 brls do at $12.85; 500 brls prime mess, at $11.50; 250 tcs lard, at $8.82½; 750 tcs do at $8.80; 500 tcs do seller March, at $8.95; 250 tcs do, seller the year after May 1, at $9.32½; 20,000 lbs green hams at 6½c; 20,000 lbs do at 6¾c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8¼c; 500 pcs green shoulders, at 4½c; 56,000 lbs do at 4c; 20,000 lbs salted do at 4½c; 100,000 lbs do, seller April, 4⅝c; 350 boxes Cumberlands at 6c; 40,000 lbs do at 5½c; 500 boxes short ribs and Cumberlands together at 6⅛c, seller March; 100,000 lbs short ribs at 6c; 50,000 lbs short clear at 6⅛c; 250 boxes do at 6¼c; 47 pkgs white grease at 7¼c.

The following shows the stocks of barrelled pork in New York at the beginning of each month since 1866:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jan.	34778	57167	64993	34659	21679	39242	49772
Feb.	66231	86926	74754	35625	37775	56672	47000
March	100348	95690	70263	46266	41398	79957	
April	99420	98181	75943	54775	40900	109246	
May	90454	106597	82803	52417	54283	124826	
June	91295	105157	82370	50772	20600	118853	
July	87189	97923	75469	44431	31889	104776	
Aug.	78734	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Sept.	61856	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Flour continues in light demand, sales of low grades for shipment South being interfered with by meagre stocks. The local inquiry is small. Sales to-day were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Golden Star), and 50 brls do (People's), at $8.50; 200 brls do (part Grace Mills) at $8.25; 50 brls red winter extras (Indiana) at $7.20; 100 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $6.75; 25 brls do at $6.25; 50 brls do (Welcome) at $6.15; 50 brls do at $6.00; 50 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do (low) at $4.90; 100 brls do on private terms; 25 brls buckwheat flour at $6.25; 25 brls do at $6.00. Total 805 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $14.75; 10 tons do at $14.50; 10 tons do at $14.25; 10 tons very poor do at $12.00.

Wheat was rather more active, at yesterday's inside quotations, the trading being altogether speculative. The market opened rather firm, at $1.25½ for seller March, but soon declined to $1.25⅛ on receipt of intelligence that Liverpool was lower, ruled dull for an hour, then improved to $1.25½, with more activity, and closed steady at that figure. Seller the month sold at $1.23¾@1.24, closing at $1.23¾. Seller last half sold at $1.24¼@1.24½; and seller May at $1.30½. Cash wheat was relatively firm. The receipts have dwindled down to almost nothing here, and are small at other points. This makes it easy for the holders of the grain to bid up on the price, for the sake of selling for March delivery. There is very little demand for it from the local millers, and none at present from the country, but some dealers expect a good shipping demand before long, as they are informed that many Eastern milling points are bare of stock. Rejected was nominal at $1.05. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28½; 7,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23¾; 36,200 bu do at $1.23½; 21,000 bu do at $1.23¼; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.14½. Total, 60,000 bu.

Corn was very slow, and about ¼c lower, though reported firm in New York, with a falling off in our receipts. It may be that the market was weak because there is so much of it here, but the reason probably is that British operators are afraid to touch it, some of them having been badly bitten recently in the attempt to carry it. One thing is certain, the trade here has got down into a very small pecuniary groove that the dickerings are a nuisance, and the quotations will soon require the use of a new set of type to report them. Some operators are suggesting that, instead of talking about sixteenths and thirty-second parts of a cent on the bushel, they shall follow the lead of the provision men, and offer or ask so much per 100 bu. The quotations of $41.00, $41.05, $41.10, &c., would be intelligible, which can scarcely be said of the present ones. The market opened at 41c, and closed at 40⅞@41c. Seller last half sold at 41@41⅛c; seller March at 41¼@41⅜c; seller April at 42@42⅛c; seller May at 43@43⅛c; seller June at 45c, and seller July (in good demand) at 45⅝@45¾c, all closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 83,000 bu No. 2 at 40⅞c; 5,000 bu do at 40 13-16c; 77,800 bu do at 40¾c; 800 bu ears at 38c; 400 bu by sample at 39c on track; 4,400 bu do at 38c. Total, 171,000 bu.

Oats were very quiet, in the absence of receipts, but firm at yesterday's outside quotations. Seller the month sold at 32½c; seller March at 33c; seller April at 33¼c; and seller May at 36¼@36⅜c. Rejected was nominal at 29½c. Cash sales were 5,000 bu at 32 9-16c; and 5,000 bu at 32½c.

Rye was quiet, and scarce, the last named fact making the market a shade firmer. Seller March sold at 71c. Cash sales were 400 bu No. 2, fresh, at 69½c; 5,000 bu do, regular, at 69½c; and 400 bu by sample at 71c. Total 5,800 bu. Rejected was nominal at 71c.

Barley was more active in a speculative way, but quiet on cash lots, and ½c lower. Seller the month sold at 59½@60c; seller March at 60½c; and seller April at 61c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 60; 400 bu do at 59½c; 3,000 bu No 3 at 50½c; 400 bu do at 50c; 1,200 bu rejected at 45c; 2,000 bu by sample at 58c; 600 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 63c; 600 bu do at 60c; 800 bu do at 48c; 1,200 bu do at 45; 800 bu do at 43c. Total, 16,000 bu.

Isaac Sealey, of Savannah, Ga., gives the following as the consolidated returns of the rice crop for five years for the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana:

Year.	No. of pounds.	Price per pound of 1st quality
1866	20,118,600	13½ cents
1867	28,691,400	12 cents
1868	40,705,200	10½ cents
1869	76,644,812	8½ cents
1870	92,000,000	9 cents

IMPORTATIONS.

Year.	No. of pounds.	Actual revenue.
1866	76,209,397	$1,207,838
1867	44,782,228	1,213,565
1868	59,140,707	1,085,143
1869	54,965,191	896,610
1870	43,123,939	839,012
1871	64,655,927	1,362,197
		$6,505,364

This is the revenue after deducting the "drawback" on re-exports.

These commercial returns show that the rice crop has increased from 20,000,000 pounds in 1866 to 92,000,000 in 1870, and that the price for first quality has decreased from 13½c in 1866 to 9c in 1870, an increase of 400 per cent in the quantity, and a decrease of 33 per cent in the price.

The annual consumption of rice is 130,000,000 pounds, or 3½ pounds to each inhabitant. That of sugar is about 1,000,000,000 pounds, or 25 pounds to each inhabitant, being just eight times

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
59	258	$4.25	54	270	$4.45	61	242	$4.40
61	276	4.35	54	201	4.25	51	322	4.45
45	307	4.30	98	259	4.55	102	291	4.45
52	264	4.45	31	201	4.45	36	200	4.35
44	231	4.45	28	218	4.30	57	224	4.35
23	235	4.30	54	265	4.35	52	204	4.45
49	307	4.45	49	258	4.45	53	292	4.45
58	203	4.30	57	289	4.30	152	325	4.60
52	269	4.60	585	276	4.75	45	252	4.50
107	221	4.30	57	408	4.75	50	278	4.40
45	190	4.30	151	370	4.65	65	327	4.45
111	248	4.25	43	254	4.60	46	241	4.45
35	173	4.30	135	350	4.70	45	327	4.55
37	198	4.30	44	315	4.40	40	288	4.35
31	217	4.30	55	319	4.40	41	142	4.25
165	284	4.45	40	329	4.50	52	268	4.45
35	291	4.55	52	236	4.45	58	312	4.55
58	253	4.40	46	236	4.45	124	263	4.35
54	224	4.45	69	289	4.45	48	309	4.55
71	443	4.70	48	320	4.60	63	244	4.30
48	365	4.55	50	309	4.50	21	273	4.35
29	232	4.35	50	272	4.35	60	148	4.30
46	318	4.45	50	322	4.45	56	216	4.50
45	290	4.50	91	286	4.55	52	308	4.50
51	297	4.50	55	236	4.30	55	213	4.55
35	211	4.35	28	221	4.70	180	413	4.50
65	178	4.45	27	258	4.25	61	255	4.50
57	268	4.45						

SHEEP—Were in demand, and prices were steady and firm. The receipts were moderate, and all sold. We quote common at $1.00@4.75; medium at $5.00@5.75, and good to choice at $6.00@7.00.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Cause and Cure of Consumption.

The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestions thus impaired having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which are clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These pills clean the stomach and bowels of all dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and rouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid, and the appetite poor. In the bowels, the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then, by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured, with only one sound lung, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's medicines will do to cure consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in-doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out-door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of winter or the chilling winds of spring or autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in every particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of January I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
Philadelphia.

Price of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.

Arrival and Departure of trains. Depot—Foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Fast New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:45 p m	10:45 a m
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	[illegible]
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR MUSKEGON, GRAND RAPIDS, ETC.		
Mail	*6:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe Accommodation	3:45 p m	10:45 a m

‡ Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot—Corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the [illegible] a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forreston Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., West Side. Freight Office at U. C. & I. C. Co.'s Office, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	7:00 a m	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific fast line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific night express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday ex. ‡Monday ex.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1872.

DEFECTS IN THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

he fire ordinance, as matured by the mmon Council, but not finally acted upon, s printed in full in THE TRIB- n yesterday. The limits begin at the ke and Thirty-ninth street, thence go west State, north on State to Thirty-fifth eet, thence west to Halsted street, thence th to the C., B. & Q. crossing, thence west Throop street, north to Twelfth, west to aben, north to Van Buren, west to West- avenue, north to Walnut street, east to aben, north to Chicago avenue, east to th Wells street, north to North avenue, nce east to the Lake. The exclusion ex- ds 150 feet beyond the lines of these eets. When the owners of a majority of frontage on any block not included in se limits shall so petition, such block y become subject to the provisions of the inance. The ordinance is defective in fact that it perpetuates all existing uctures. It does not prohibit the repair mprovement of existing frame buildings. prohibition reads:

r shall any wooden building within said fire s, which may be damaged less than 50 per of the value, be so repaired as to be raised er than the highest point left standing after damage shall have occurred, nor so as to oc- y a greater space than before the injury eto.

he word "less" in this section perhaps uld be printed "more." As this is the y provision in the ordinance regulating airs, the natural inference from the read- of this provision as it stands would be t any building damaged more than 50 per t might be re-erected. This restriction uld be consistent if there was an addi- al provision prohibiting any repair what- r of any wooden structure damaged more n 50 per cent. The ordinance, however, tains no prohibition of any current re- s to existing buildings, which may be petuated forever.

he ordinance is defective, also, in not re- ing, in absolute terms, that no building, ither brick, stone, iron, or wood, or any l or outhouse, shall be begun without a mit in writing from the Board of Public rks, which permit shall be the authority he builder to begin the same. It is im- sible, as experience as shown, for the rd of Public Works to watch the entire of Chicago, and to interpose to prevent violation of the law. Any building, of tever kind, begun without a permit, uld be treated as illegal; and every per- engaged therein should be punished by re penalties.

he old fire ordinance prohibited the re- al of wooden buildings from one lot to ther within the fire limits; this ordinance ngely departs from this rule, and permits removals in all cases where the build- shall be decided by the Mayor Board of Public Works to be th 60 per cent of "what it would cost to d a new building of like character." is not justifiable. It will result in ong all these structures until they are royed by fire. The man who owns a lot, has the means to build thereon a brick tone warehouse or residence, can afford ar down his frame building; the $100 or he may get for it from some dealers in houses is but a small amount to him; the building moved to some other place not only prove to be a public nuisance, may be the means of producing a confla- ion. It is, moreover, an interference private right. All real estate included in the fire-limits will appreciate from 10 per cent in value, from the fact that part of it can be improved here- r except by brick or stone build- the whole value of this protec- is destroyed if the wooden buildings ady in existence can be carted about and ted wherever the dealer in that kind of s may choose to place them. The en- agement given to permanent buildings he fire ordinance is defeated so long as a e building may at any time be brought backed in alongside of the most costly dings. Why prohibit a man from erect- a new and elegant frame building on his and permit him to move thereon a shanty, ld rookery, to be a perpetual nuisance, e end is only to be brought about by The Council, having brought them- es to the point of enacting an ordinance ll, should not defeat it by permitting e defects.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

e motive of the opposition which has eloped itself in the United States Senate e bill allowing drawbacks upon im- d building materials used in the burnt of Chicago, was well explained by John Sherman on Thursday. It is d that the passage of this bill will be valent to a reduction of $20,000,000 in the of the needed building materials. It is known that the whole amount of rev- e lost to the Government will be a very ll fraction of this sum,—so small, indeed, it has ceased to be a matter of contro- y. The drawback is not an unusual g. It is now allowed to fishermen on salt they use. It has just been d by both houses to the importers of hinery for mining copper in Louisiana making plate-glass in Ohio, and there perhaps twenty bills pending before houses, supported by those who oppose bill, allowing drawbacks upon materials l in ship-building, also upon ship stores supplies. But Mr. Sherman told the e story in the following colloquy:

Sherman called attention to the remark- article in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, advo- g the extension of the principle of the bill to urned cities, towns, villages, and houses in orthwest, proposing free trade wherever had been a fire.

Chandler. Why not, if it is right in the case icago?

Sherman. It is hard to say why not, but, it is true, we must pass such bills every time occurs, thus discriminating against home ufactures.

e do not suppose that, if the law passes, 5 ent of the material will be imported; equently, the Government will lose at but an insignificant amount of duties; the $20,000,000 which the protected es, whose representative Senator Sher- is, propose to extort from our miseries misfortunes, will be cut off, and their to take what the fire has left us will nied. And so Mr. Sherman, and Mr. dler, and the others stand sword in before the homeless, shelterless, house- eople and merchants of this stricken demanding that before they rebuild homes and warehouses they shall pay nty to rich men in other parts of the ry! And the commercial bodies of cities, whose charity far exceeds their e, take their stand by the side of Sher- and Chandler, and tell us, in effect: a brick, not a pine board, not a pane of shall you have till you have paid the most farthing of the bounty."

ELECTION FRAUDS.

have now from Texas a statement that rand Jury in one of the counties of tate has indicted the Governor for va- official acts, including the issue of elec- ertificates to persons not elected. A mittee of the House of Representatives by an unanimous vote, declared that overnor of Arkansas, in order to secure wn election to the Senate, illegally is- certificates of election to members of ouse. In North Carolina we have the f a minority of the Legislature contend- hat they have the right to elect a Re- can to the Senate so long as the major- ill only elect a Democrat. We have n Georgia, the election of as many as ersons to the United States Senate at a time; and throughout the whole Southern States there has been a general looseness in regard to honesty and fairness in the matter of Congressional elections, the impression being that no Democrat ought to or would be admitted to a seat so long as there was a claimant who professed to be a Republican. The fact is, most of the carpet-baggers of the Senate hold their places in defiance of public sentiment in their States, and but few if any of them can have the remotest chance of re-election unless the Senate establish the rule that a Republican claimant must be always admitted, and that the facts concerning the election are, of necessity, a secondary consideration.

The House Committee finds now that this business has been overdone, and it is proposing to put a stop to it. But it is a matter worthy of consideration whether those irregularities in Texas and elsewhere have not been directly invited by the conduct of the House during the last five years. The substitution of politics, or, as it was styled, "loyalty," in place of a majority of votes, in so many cases,—as, for instance, in that of Covode, in Pennsylvania, and Morgan, in Ohio, and in the various Louisiana cases,—was an advertisement to every man, mean and dishonest enough to accept it, to claim his seat as a loyalist, whether he was really elected or not. If the House Committee on Elections will now reverse this unfortunate practice, and re-establish the rule that the man legally elected is entitled to his seat, if otherwise qualified, and that no one else can be admitted to that seat; and will further establish that the political opinions of the person elected have no bearing on his right to the seat,—they will bring these disgraceful proceedings by the adventurers at the South to a speedy and deserved end.

THE RELIGIOUS CONVENTION.

The Religious Convention at Cincinnati has come and gone. Its proceedings have been little more than a dispute between the representatives of sects, both Orthodox and Heterodox, and, if any results have been accomplished, they are so indefinite that it is extremely difficult to comprehend them. It is a rather noticeable and significant fact that very few of the representative men of the Evangelical denominations—the men who are the active workers in the cause of Christianity—were present, and that leading religious journals have taken strong and even radical grounds against the objects which the Convention sought to accomplish. It was made up of extremists from a few of the denominations, Rationalists, Materialists, and Spiritualists, and between the facts which were alleged upon the one side, and the theories which were propounded upon the other, the Convention drifted into dogmatic confusion, and accomplished no valuable result. The bonds of creed were too strong to allow of any concert of action, and personal prejudices too persistent to reach any definite result by compromise.

Every sincere religionist will rejoice that such was the case. However honest the callers of this Convention may have been in their design, that design, if accomplished, would have tended to bring religion into reproach, if not actual danger. The idea that the Christian religion must be recognized and virtually protected by legislative enactments, involves the idea that that form of religion is in danger of being submerged by other forms, and seriously questions the power of Omnipotence to administer the affairs of His Church in the world, regardless of the fact that He holds in His hand all legislation, and shapes the work of Governments to suit His all-wise purposes. The point made by the Rev. H. H. George, in a discussion of the Bible question, shows the animus of the entire proceedings of the Convention. This point, briefly stated, was that the legality of the requirement to have the Bible read in the public schools now pending in the Supreme Court of Ohio, would, if necessary, be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the Judges would be obliged to decide the matter according to Constitutional law, and that, as there was no clause in the Constitution of the United States recognizing religion or morality, therefore the enemies of the Bible have much to hope for when the question comes before the Court.

The argument is almost too puerile to need answer, but it includes the whole purpose of the Convention and the drift of its action. It would be a sufficient answer to say that the assumption made by the Convention, that the Constitution does not recognize religion and morality, is erroneous; but, for the sake of the argument, grant that it does not expressly mention the name of God or stipulate morality. Suppose that a case came before that tribunal, involving a felony, would the enemies of morality have anything to hope for? Have not its decisions always been necessarily in the cause of morality? Have the enemies of religion any more to hope for? Grant that there is nothing in the letter of the law immediately recognizing God or morality. Are not morality and religion the groundwork of all law? The very existence of law involves the existence of religion and morality. The former is a direct outgrowth of the latter, and the law is administered in the immediate interest of morals and religion. It is thoroughly imbued with their spirit, and if, in the case alluded to, the Supreme Court should decide adversely, it would not do so because the Bible was an irreligious book, or because the Court favored the enemies of that book, but because the Constitution allows the widest latitude of religious belief, and prohibits interference with a man's religious convictions so long as they do not prejudice the public weal.

The union of Church and State has never yet advanced the cause of religion; on the other hand, it has damaged religion by enforcing the peculiar views of the dominant party, until some other party gained sufficient strength to assert its views, and in every such instance history shows that the inevitable collision of thought has produced war. Engraft any religious clause upon the Constitution, and the way is at once open for an endless clashing of religious theories, and the inevitable assertion of some one form of religious belief as superior to others, with the accompanying persecution of the weaker sects. The Government must be at once Protestant, by legislation, as opposed to Roman Catholicism or Judaism, and the latter must succumb to the former or suffer the penalties of violated legislation. Make the Government Protestant by statute, and how long will it be before it will be Methodist or Baptist, as opposed to some other special form of Protestantism? And then how long will it be before chaos sets in?

This country is now rapidly approaching its centennial birthday. Its Government has been administered in the spirit of religion and morality all these years. Before the adoption of its Constitution, men were whipped and women were hanged for their religious convictions, and sect persecuted sect with unrelenting bitterness. Since its adoption, there has been no interference with religious beliefs, and the country has prospered, both materially and spiritually, in a remarkable degree, and the cause of religion has advanced more rapidly than in any other country in Christendom. It will be the part of wisdom in the future, as in the past, to leave the administration of religion to God and the Church; the administration of the political and social economy to the laws of the land.

General Franz Sigel, the newly-elected Register of Deeds in New York, has been called upon by the Citizens' Association (a tender to the Tammany Hall engine), to restore the fees of that office to the statutory rates. It appears that for several terms the fees, as charged, have netted an average income to the Register of $80,000, besides paying his chief searchers some $10,000 each per annum. General Sigel has always been noted for his ability to retreat from an untenable position, but in this instance he seems determined that his retreat shall not be characterized with the damaging celerity which sometimes accompanies such movements. He first writes, in reply, that he has hardly been in office long enough to discuss this question; that he is at present engaged in repairs, but will reach the subject of fees in due time; that much of the work done is overwork, and charged for accordingly by agreement; and closes with assurances of "hearty co-operation in every needed reform." To this the Association replies that he wholly ignores their main charge, that the income of the office is made nearly four times as great as that of the President of the United States by unlawful charges for work, all of which is done, or may be done, within working hours. To this the General has not yet replied, except by a statement to a reporter that the proceedings of the Citizens' Association appeared to him but little short of an impertinence. So hard it is for Reformers, when elected, to see the expediency of Reform.

English Recognition of American Literature.

While two of the three prominent English weeklies—the *Spectator* and *Saturday Review*—are seeking every pretext to denounce the Geneva Arbitration Tribunal, the third, the *Athenæum*, has been engaged of late in paying the United States some very handsome compliments. The most gratifying of these are bestowed upon our literature, and they will be all the more heartily appreciated not only because the *Athenæum* is a standard literary authority, but also because it is only a comparatively short time since the English literary journals were accustomed to ask sneeringly: Who reads an American book? It is evident now that American books are read in England, and likewise appreciated. The special fact to which we refer is an article in the *Athenæum* of Jan. 6, which reviews our literary productions for 1871, and selects those which it deems most noteworthy. Bayard Taylor's translation of "Faust," it thinks, is "the only book of the year to which almost unlimited praise may be given without extravagance," both as catching the spirit of the original and preserving the very versification. Mr. Bryant's translation of "Homer" is compared with Lord Derby's and pronounced to be "less laboriously rounded and ornate," but "more forceful and vigorous." It gives the poems of Mr. Longfellow and the essays of Prof. Lowell the highest compliment that could be paid them, perhaps, when it says that they are now to be found in all the English bookstores, side by side with the best English works. Mr. Whipple's "Success and Its Conditions" is set down as a volume "of true and manly essays, full of suggestion." John Hay's "Castilian Days" is praised for its "rare freshness and vigor." Mr. Higginson's "Atlantic Essays" come in for the most unstinted praise as among the very best of American productions; and a high place is assigned to Dr. Holmes' "Mechanism in Thought and Morals," and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "Wear and Tear." Mr. Stoddard's "Book of the East" is mentioned as "a volume of verses of much grace and beauty, with not a few evidences of unusual power;" Bret Harte's "East and West Poems" possess "singular ability;" and William Winter is justly praised for his poems, which have never received the proper recognition, in this country, due to their remarkable purity and beauty. The American reading-public will endorse all that the *Athenæum* has said, with the possible exception of the statement that Miss Phelps' "Silent Partner"—a practical essay on Labor Reform—is "a novel of high excellence."

It is a pleasant thing for American publishers to know that American books have at last found a market in England, and it is still more pleasant for American writers to win praise from Sir Hubert. As an era of good literary feeling seems to have set in, would it not be well to perpetuate this good feeling by establishing the vexed question of international copyright upon a satisfactory basis? Circumstances were never more favorable for such a settlement, and under its influence, which will more directly interest the author in remuneration for his works and bring the best works of both countries before the reading-public at the smallest possible expense, literary production will be stimulated to even a higher degree of excellence than that which now exists.

The birthday of August Comte was lately celebrated by the Positivist Club of New York City. This is the successor of an organization, styled the "Comte Club," which was founded in 1868. To this every monomaniac in New York belonged. The common mistake of welcoming as a "brother" anyone who believed in the one essential thing, was made, and the result was, that the Society was speedily swamped by the innumerable isms of its curious combination of members. The "Positivist Club," which arose at once, was founded and is managed in a different way. Only the elect were chosen, and debate, which was the rock on which the old organization had been wrecked, was forbidden. There are now about fifty members, who attend the stated meetings, and are enthusiastically devoted to extending their faith. The Comtists hold that, at any given time, the prevalent religion is the one best adapted to the mass of the people; that it is the duty of the nation's intellect to prepare the way for the next creed; that all religions are fated to perish; that Christian theology and social organization must follow—are now following—in the path trod by the beliefs and ways they supplanted. What will the new faith be? The Comtists hold that it will be shaped by science, and that its corner-stone is the idea, established by science, of the subjection of everything to invariable law. Prayer is, then, for them, merely an exercise of value in exalting their own minds, but useless as a means of obtaining any benefits. The peculiar God whom the Positivist Club reverences can be best understood by the official declaration in Mr. David's "Positivist Primer:"

> All Positivists believe in a Supreme Being, and yet that statement needs explanation. We do not believe in the God of the Jew, the Mohammedan, or the Christian. We do not believe in a First Cause. We do not believe in an Author of Nature. We do not believe in an Infinite and Absolute God. Our God is a relative God; is a demonstrable God—an imperfect God. In short, our Supreme Being is Humanity, which, we affirm, is the only God man ever could or can know. In other words, all conceptions of Deity are Anthropomorphic; are simply projections out into infinite space of notions incident to human nature. Emerson says: "To know God, we must be Gods," which is true. It is obvious that the loftiest conception of Deity we can have, is necessarily purely human. We affirm that modern science has taken all past conceptions of Deity, has put them in a crucible, and, after the gases have been driven off, and the dross burned out in the fire of criticism, all the pure metal which has been found remaining is Humanity,—nothing more.

In the Comtist system, woman-suffrage, and, in fact, all public appearances of women, are essentially wrong. No woman ought to work for her living. If need be, the State should support her. She is to be reverenced as a Queen, but her kingdom is never to extend beyond the limits of her home. In regard to the labor question, Positivism, far from discouraging enormous accumulations of property in the hands of one man, hopes that capital will become more and more concentrated. Here is the radical distinction between it and Communism. According to its belief, modern industry depends upon individual wealth, and it, therefore, favors anything which looks in this direction. Co-operative associations are disliked, because they care for their members, and so relieve the capitalist from what Positivism would make the first of his duties,—provision for all the wants of his work-people. In short, the one-man-power is the ideal, both in the political and social world.

The first report of the Superintendent of Education in Virginia has been recently published. It states the number of schools in the State to be 5,047, but gives statistics of only 2,864. Of this number, 2,168 are for white children, with an average attendance of 37; 706 are for colored, with an average attendance of 34. The total number of scholars is about 118,000, and the cost of the system to the State during the year 1871 was $587,472.39. Three-fourths of the counties ordered a school-tax at the elections of last May. According to the census of 1870, there are 378,000 children in Virginia who ought to be in school. This gives us 260,000 who are distributed among the 2,183 schools not embraced in this report, or else are growing up uneducated. Allowing, what is probably too liberal an estimate, that the average number of scholars is the same in both public and private schools, the 2,183 of these latter would contain about 90,000 pupils,—leaving the number of the uneducated at 170,000. This is a very large proportion, and would seem to point to the necessity of a compulsory education bill. The present state of progress is, nevertheless, a most gratifying one. The Mother of Presidents, anxious to regain her former proud position, is evidently mindful of the fact that "From the benches of the schoolhouse come the men who rule the world."

The telegraphic despatches mention an improbable report that Tweed & Co. have recently had conferences with the Attorney General of New York State for the purpose of effecting a compromise in the suits against them, and that their agents have learned that the State is willing to accept in settlement two-thirds of what they stole. If the Attorney General has decided to compound a felony in this manner, or the State authorities have agreed to settle for a consideration by which Tweed & Co. go scot free with one-third of what they have stolen—nominally two millions in their pockets,—the State authorities and the Attorney General have been guilty of a fraud more serious than that perpetrated by Tweed & Co. The only settlement which should be made with the New York thieves should be their "prosecution to the death," as the misanthropic Montgomery called his trial, after he lost faith in lawyers and the jury system. We suggest the Chicago plan of dealing with public offenders to the New York authorities, as combining both certainty and despatch.

It is to be hoped that the Prison-Reform movement, which has lately been inaugurated in New York City, will do some permanent good. The filth of many of our prisons and the cruelty of many of our prison-officials are a standing reproach to the country. The revelations about Sing-Sing, made in the New York *Times* of last year, were fairly shocking in their terrible details of crimes committed against criminals. The report of the State Board of Wisconsin shows that the East is rivalled by the West. It will be well if these abuses can be remedied. Tweed, who has stolen millions, walks the streets in freedom; Connolly, who has rivalled him, spent the hours of confinement in a luxuriously-furnished room and lived on the fat of the land; while, on the day that the ex-Comptroller was released, a starving wretch, who had stolen a loaf of bread to support the little life left in him, was arrested, tried, sentenced, and thrust into the prison-cell of Jefferson Market, where he was fortunate enough to freeze to death on the first night, and so escape worse suffering. As long as such distinctions exist between criminals of high and low degree, the work of Prison-Reform is incomplete.

The examination of Montgomery, on Thursday, upon the charge of receiving money to influence votes in the Council, developed a wider field of corruption than has been shown hitherto in the testimony against the Aldermanic scallawags. It proved conclusively the existence of a Ring for corruption purposes, the extent of that Ring, and the manner of its operations. Heretofore we have supposed that we had thirteen independent bummers, making all they could on their own account; but now it appears there were nineteen, regularly banded together, and dividing spoils *pro rata*. As the prosecution has a rest from its labors for a couple of weeks, would it not be well to hunt up the other six cheap fellows, who could be bought for $100 each? Let us have the whole Ring. Perhaps the misanthropic Montgomery, who got the Ford Company into so much trouble, will throw some light on the subject, as a balm for the sorrows of that Company. As they piped to him, he ought not to refuse to dance.

The solicitude displayed by Queen Victoria during the illness of her son recalls (by the doctrine of opposites) the conduct of the Queen of England 120 years ago, when her eldest son lay dying at Leicester Castle. Frederick Louis, son of George II. by Caroline, his wife, had for years been at daggers drawn with his parents. He was strongly suspected of plotting against his father's life, and the dislike of either father or son was a sure passport to the favor of the other. A short time before his death, his fond mother wrote to Lord Hervey as follows:

> My dear Lord, I will give it to you under my hand, if you are in any fear of my relapsing, that my dear first-born is the greatest ass, and the greatest liar, and the greatest canaille, and the greatest beast in the whole world; and I heartily wish he was out of it.

When, shortly afterwards, he went out of it, the joy exhibited at the Court of St. James was shameless. The contrast between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is a sharp one.

The Americus Club of New York has re-elected William M. Tweed President. That Club must have a remarkable faith in human nature, or a remarkably empty exchequer, to trust itself in the hands of such a merry-cuss as Tweed has proved himself to be.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Township organization was introduced into this State in 1849, and is now in force in 66 of our 102 counties.

—While boring for water, Mr. Rufus Neal, of Casey, Clark County, struck a strong vein of gas and water at the depth of 70 feet.

—The taxes in Pana are $8.25 on $100; in Mattoon, $6.55; in Charleston, $7; and in Carlinville, $1.30.

—The old settlers of Warren and Henderson Counties will hold a reunion in Young America Feb. 22.

—Peoria has its fourth grain elevator. The last one has a capacity equal to the other three—about 150,000 bushels.

—A sulphur well has been discovered at Putnamville, which gushes two feet out of the ground, and prevents any one working near it in consequence of the stench.

IOWA.

The Boonsboro *Advocate* has a one-armed employe who is said to be a very fast compositor.

—Intensely cold as has been the weather at Council Bluffs, there is a hole on the Crescent Bottom through which water is continually flowing, and in spreading over the bottom is converted into ice. One man has a deep well, that never before had over three feet of water in it, which is now flowing over.

—Subscribers to the Marshall *Times* may find an explanation in the following extract from that paper:

> We are inclined to think that the *Times* office is busted sure. Mr. Sower went to Chicago two weeks ago and bought a large supply of print paper, but we have not heard of it yet. We are out, and have telegraphed to Cedar Rapids and Oskaloosa for paper, but they are also out, and now the old man has struck out for Dubuque. The weekly can't appear until we get paper, and the daily is sucking its last wind now.

—A test liquor case will be tried in February in Des Moines, under the State Temperance law passed in 1865. Mrs. Ann Priestly sues J. Hierb, a liquor-dealer of that city, for selling liquor to her husband. She lays her damages at $5,000.

—The city of Davenport has brought suit against the Rock Island Road, to recover $30,000 city taxes alleged to be due. Payment was refused on the ground that the law which regulates the payment of State and county taxes says "the taxes herein provided for shall be in lieu of all taxes for any and all purposes." A similar case taken up to the Supreme Court from Dubuque was decided by that tribunal in favor of the city, the Court ruling that the law had no application to municipal taxes.

—A luminous cross, of which the moon was the centre, was visible at Davenport on Sunday evening last.

—The pioneer school teacher of Scott County is a widow, named Mary Ann Denkman, residing near Moline, Ill. She taught for one term in Davenport in 1837. The first school-house was a log cabin on Second street.

WISCONSIN.

—Diphtheria prevails to an alarming extent in Ozaukee County.

—An illegitimate shingle factory near Millsville has come to grief, the owners of the raw material demanding recognition.

—One-third of the students at Lawrence University are ladies.

—A Norwegian in the town of Lind, Waupaca County, has trapped over 170 foxes during the winter.

—The towns of Meccan and Princeton, Marquette County, have gone to law to ascertain whether or not an unfortunate man is a pauper, and, if so, where he belongs.

—The LaCrosse *Democrat* says a lady came into that office, the other afternoon, and wanted to see that 25-cent lace that would do to trim nightgowns!

—Oshkosh has a cat which goes out every morning and slides down hill.

—A clergyman near Waupun had contracted a debt with the Hon. Wm. E. Smith, ex-State Treasurer of Wisconsin, which he found it almost impossible to meet, as his salary was used up year after year in the support of his family. The interest was accumulating unpaid, and swelling the debt from the original amount, about $300, to nearly $500. Serious thoughts had been entertained of selling the piano, and paying off the debt. But on New Year's morning a letter came from Milwaukee, in Mr. Smith's handwriting, and, instead of a dun, as the anxious family expected, there was their cancelled note, a New Year's gift.

INDIANA.

Eliza Reed and Joan Suard, each 60 years of age, are the parties to the latest breach of promise case at Indianapolis.

—Three hundred barrels of cement are daily made at Watson, near Jeffersonville.

—The New Albany *Ledger* appeals for the preservation of the old State House at Corydon.

—Mrs. Ann Stephenson, 60 years of age, was burned to death in Lower Albany on Sunday morning.

—Plymouthites now wear little bags of asafœtida, gum camphor, salt and sulphur, around the neck, to keep away the small-pox. The ladies have theirs beautifully embroidered.

MICHIGAN.

Workmen on the river tunnel at Detroit have developed a fine sulphur spring, much longer than the one across the river at Sandwich, and the new beverage is having a great run.

—Miss Amelia Wood, a deaf mute, residing at Jackson, while putting coal in a stove, caught her jute switch in the flame, and narrowly escaped being burned to death.

—The Holly Water Works at Big Rapids have been completed and accepted.

—Constantine has commenced the prosecution of liquor-sellers, the first one tried being fined $37.50.

—Linus Clark, of Green Oak, will leave Hillsdale College $3,000.

—A man residing in Lowell recently came into Ionia, who claimed to have lain four days and three nights apparently dead. He was struck down into the snow by a falling tree. His comrades found him after a long search, and, although he was pronounced dead by a physician, his brother persisted in keeping him. The result was that on the fourth day he began to revive.

—About forty new buildings have been erected at White Rock, Huron County,—which village was nearly swept away in the October conflagration.

—The receipts of the State Agricultural Society for the year were $14,214.25, and the expenditures $14,634.07.

MINNESOTA.

The Joint Committee on the union of Minneapolis and St. Anthony met on Monday evening. The report of the Sub-Committee on Wards allows six to Minneapolis and four to St. Anthony. It was then voted to prepare the form of a charter for the new city, to be informally submitted to a popular vote before any action is taken by the Legislature, the latter body not being authorized to grant a charter subject to approval by vote.

—The total exports of wheat, including flour reduced to bushels, from Winona during the year 1871, amounted to 3,167,672 bushels. This is an excess of 7,966 bushels over the shipments of the previous year. The aggregate exports of grain of all kinds for 1871 were 3,525,739 bushels.

—Hastings has a Library Association under successful headway. It embraces 107 members, who have subscribed $3 each.

—The State Prison has 98 inmates. The workshops are under the control of Messrs. Seymour & Co., who hire the labor of the convicts. Tubs, buckets, and cooperage of all kinds are manufactured, together with a general assortment of office and store furniture. To erect a new workshop and drain the grounds, an appropriation of $25,000 will be asked.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Alfred Forbes, of Swanton, Vermont, is a father at the age of 13.

—Thomas Scott is reported to receive $150,000 a year as the sum of his united salaries from the railroads which centre in him.

—The prisoners in the Idaho Penitentiary have announced that they will not remain in the place unless they are supplied with tobacco.

—A feast of a unique character was held in Columbus, O., on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of "citizens under 30 years' standing, who came there with nothing, and now own a homestead, with debts paid, and no repudiation."

—Colonel Poe, of Warsaw, Ind., has in his possession the butt-end of the gun with which his grandfather, Adam Poe, expedited the passage of the Indian Chief Big Foot, to the H. H. G.'s of his grandfather, in 1782.

—A reflective New Orleans reporter described a new hearse as "a splendid, though sad, vehicle."

—General Fitz-John Porter has been appointed Superintendent of the work upon the new State Lunatic Asylum at Morristown, New Jersey.

—The Very Rev. Father Chaldany, ex-Mitred Abbot of the Maronite Convent of Mount Lebanon, has arrived in New Orleans. His convent was pillaged and burnt by the Druses, and with the permission of Archbishop Perche, the reverend gentleman will solicit of the faithful donations in aid of his people.

—The New Orleans *Republican*, of Jan. 30, says: "We had the pleasure of a visit last evening from that veteran of circus fame, Mr. Dan Rice. The presence of Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania (one of the Congressional Committee), in this city reminds us that Mr. Rice and Mr. Scofield were opposing candidates for Congress at one time in Pennsylvania. The result, we believe, was, that Mr. Rice concluded to return to the circus business, instead of subsiding into the monotony of a seat in Congress."

—An undertaker's office in Indianapolis recently bore this cheerful inscription on the front door: "Gone for a dead man—back soon."

—John Maier, of Atlanta, is to paint a full-length portrait of the Hon. Howell Cobb, to be placed in the Hall of Representatives at the Georgia Capitol.

—Governor Carpenter, of Iowa, who was inaugurated in a suit of homespun cloth, has just appointed four Aides-de-Camp, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, and one Military Secretary, with the rank of Captain of Cavalry.

—It is stated that Mr. Arthur L. Haliburton, the youngest son of "Sam Slick"—the late Justice Haliburton—has been appointed to an important office in the English War Office—that of Assistant Director of Supplies and Transports.

—The Leavenworth *Commercial* says: "Kansas has had her share of Bills. There were Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, Apache Bill, Comanche Bill, Buckskin Bill, Bill Mathews, and now we have a Temperance Bill before the Legislature, which threatens to raise the deuce with all the politicians in the State."

—George E. Hale, of California, is appointed a first-class clerk in the money order office of the Post Office Department, having passed the competitive examination under the new Civil Service system, *vice* E. R. Boxbury, resigned. There were twenty-two candidates at the examination. This, it is believed, is the first appointment under the new system that has been made.

—The Newbern *Times* says: "In the vicinity of Washington, N. C., among the curiosities shown is the scene of the violent death of a man named Elliot, 58 years ago. The story runs that Mr. Elliot was riding a horse, when the animal bolted, throwing the rider against a tree, dashing out his brains. The horse, in bolting, left deep impressions of his hoofs in the clay soil, where they have remained, defying the storms and efforts of so many years to obliterate. The side of the tree struck by the head of the unfortunate man, it is said, has since withered, while the remainder is in good condition."

—William A. Kirtland, who died in Westbrook, Conn., Jan. 24, was the sole survivor of the shipwreck of the Charles Laurence, which foundered off Saybrook, Oct. 19, 1868. Mr. Kirtland also was one of five survivors of the steamer Varuna, which foundered off the coast of Florida Oct. 20, 1870.

—Messrs. George R. Spencer, Oliver D. Golden, Linden Russell, and G. McMicken, prominent Canadian officials, have arrived in St. Paul from Fort Garry. Their trip from Fort Garry to Breckenridge was made in four days, by stage, but a full week was consumed in the trip from Breckenridge to St. Paul, during three days of which they were detained at Willmar. From that place they came by private conveyance to Kandiyohi, where they took the train for St. Paul. The party is on its way to Canada.

—Mr. C. E. DeLong, the United States Minister to Japan, was in 1856 Constable in Foster's Bar Township, Yuba County, California. He afterward studied law, and represented that county several times in the State Legislature. From California he went to Nevada. He was twice a candidate before the Nevada Legislature for the United States Senate, but was defeated both times. He went to Japan as Minister in 1869.

—The Hon. John P. Hale is now in Washington, where he will remain a few weeks. Mr. Hale has nearly recovered from the fracture of his knee, received by the running away of a horse during the last State fair in Dover, N. H. His general health, however, has not greatly improved.

—Nilsson has been interviewed by Miss Fannie Kellogg, of Council Bluffs, who was armed with a letter of introduction from a prominent official in Indiana. Miss Kellogg writes as follows:

> Miss Nilsson sent word that she would be in her room at a certain hour. I called at that time, and found her charming in conversation, entirely free from affectation, and possessed of a winning manner. She is as earnest in talking as she is singing, and told me, in her spirited way, some of her experience while studying in France. When I rose to leave, she kissed me, and said she hoped I would get ready and go to Europe when she did,—the first week in May. She gave me the name and address of her Professor in Paris—the one that she finished with,—and said that I could live cheaper in Europe than in America, besides securing the advantage of having finished artistes all the time. She invited me to come to her room the next morning and tell her how I liked the opera; but, as I was obliged to return on the early train, I did not see her again. She is a noble, whole-souled woman, who has not been spoiled by the splendid triumphs she has everywhere achieved.

—On Saturday last the Theodore Thomas orchestra made the trip from Washington to Acquia Creek, Va. While passing Mount Vernon, Mr. Thomas summoned the members of his company together, and, under his guidance, the tones of a solemn dirge were wafted by the breeze across the Potomac, over the last resting place of George Washington.

—An infant, 8 months old, at Kingston, Ont., can speak the various letters of the English alphabet with correctness and clear distinct enunciation, with the exception of the W. It can also hum after its *pater familias* the air of some of the latest ballads, and occasionally lead off with wonderful accuracy and sweetness of voice.

—On the arrival of the Japanese Embassy at San Francisco, Prime Minister Iwakura was magnificently attired in a dark, rich blue robe, beautifully embroidered and corded. His two scimiters, richly embossed, hung at his side; while on his head he wore a peculiar head-dress, black, glazed, and embroidered. He is a rather tall, spare man, of sallow complexion; large, well-shaped head, with brows strongly defined; eyes small and deeply set, but bright and piercing, and has the appearance of a refined and intellectual person. He is possessed of a cordial, agreeable, nature, but has a bearing full of dignity withal and is calculated to impress one at sight.

—One of the noticeable features of the Grand Duke's visit to St. Louis was the presentation to him, by R. M. Whipple, of some specimens of Iron Mountain iron, manufactured at the Laclede Rolling Mill, which was smelted and heated in the Whipple & Dickerson gas furnaces. The box containing the specimens was made of rosewood and lined with blue velvet, and contained thirteen specimens of highly finished iron, which is not only a credit to the new process, but to the State. In the collection was a book of sheet iron, magnificently bound in Turkey morocco, and gilt. The sheets were as thin as tissue paper, requiring *four hundred and eighty to make one inch in thickness*, but were very tough and strong, and as smooth as writing paper. The Grand Duke and whole party were highly pleased with this beautiful present, and ordered the box forwarded to the Russian Consul General's office in New York. Admiral Possiet assured Mr. Whipple that it would be forwarded to the Russian Government at once, and would be placed on exhibition at the Imperial Fair to be held at Moscow next May.

—The advent of lady Washington correspondents has ceased to be considered a misnomer. Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames has broken the way for as many as choose to follow. Miss Snead, of the New York *World*, is found by her companion correspondents of that paper to be an invaluable assistant. Mrs. Briggs, of the Philadelphia *Press*, writes a capital letter; so does Grace Greenwood. Mrs. Barnard is the regular telegraphic reporter of the House proceedings for the New York *Herald*. There are half a dozen other ladies, among whom are Helen C. Weeks, Mrs. Eastman, Miss Emeralda Boyle, Mrs. S. E. Platt, Mrs. Raden, and Mrs. Bouligny, whose pens have won a name for them through the columns of the newspapers.

—Mrs. Partington mentions the case of a minister who had "served the Lord for thirty years, first as a circus rider, then as a locust preacher, and last as an exhauster."

—Mr. James Brooks says the Chinese impress the traveller deeply by their imitative powers, powers of endurance, and wonderful industry. No people work harder—not even the universal Yankee nation. Their love of money is beyond what any other people seem to have. Very few nations could stand in competition with them if they had American education and American bravery.

THE BURNT RECORDS.

Bill Reported by the Special Committee Thereon.

A BILL for an act to remedy the evils consequent upon the destruction of any public records by fire or otherwise.

SECTION 1. *Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly*. Whenever it shall appear that the records, or any material part thereof, of any county in this State have been destroyed by fire or otherwise, any map, plat, deed, conveyance, contract, mortgage, deed of trust, or other instrument in writing affecting real estate in such county, which has been heretofore recorded, or certified copies of such, may be re-recorded; and, in recording the same, the Recorder shall record the certificate of the previous record, and the date of filing for record appearing in said original certificate so recorded shall be deemed and taken as the date of the record thereof; and copies of any such record so authorized to be made under this section, duly certified by the Recorder of any such county, under his seal of office, shall be received in evidence and have the same force and effect as certified copies of the original record.

SEC. 2. In any county of this State where the records have been burned or destroyed as specified in the last section, and any map, plat, deed, conveyance, contract, mortgage, deed of trust, or other instrument in writing affecting real estate in such county has been recorded in any other county of this State, certified copies of the same heretofore or hereafter made may be recorded in such county where the records have been so burned or destroyed; and, in recording the same, the Recorder shall record all certificates attached thereto; and, if any such certificates show the previous recording of the same in the county where the records have been burned or destroyed, the date of filing the record in such county appearing in said certificate so recorded shall be deemed and taken as the date of the record thereof; and copies of any such record so authorized to be made under this section, duly certified by the Recorder of any such county, under his seal of office, shall be received in evidence, and have the same force and effect as certified copies of the original record.

SEC. 3. Whenever in any Court of Record of this State, or any other State, or in the Circuit Court of the United States for any District, or Supreme Court of the United States, there are original or certified copies of any deed, conveyance, contract, mortgage, deed of trust, or other instrument in writing affecting real estate in such county, copies thereof certified by the Clerk of such Court, under his seal of office, may be made and recorded in such county where the records have been so burned or destroyed; and, in recording the same, the Recorder shall record all the certificates attached thereto; and, if any of such certificates show the previous recording of the same in the county where the records have been so burned or destroyed, the date of filing for record in such county appearing in said certificate so recorded, shall be deemed and taken as the date of the record thereof; copies of any such record so authorized to be made under this section, duly certified by the Recorder of any such county, under his seal of office, shall be received in evidence and have the same force and effect as certified copies of the original record.

SEC. 4. Whenever the public record of any plat or map which is required by law to be kept by the Recorder of Deeds has been or may hereafter be injured or destroyed by fire or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the State's Attorney of the county in which such injury, loss, or destruction has occurred or shall occur, forthwith to file in the Circuit Court an information in the name of the People of the State of Illinois, setting forth substantially the fact of such injury, loss or destruction, with the circumstances attending the same, as near as may be, and thereupon the Clerk of such Court shall cause such information to be published in one or more public newspapers published in such county for the period of three weeks, together with a notice addressed "To all whom it may concern," that the Court will, at a term therein designated, to be held not less than three weeks from the first publication of such information and notice, proceed to hear and determine the matters in said information set forth, and will take testimony for the purpose of reproducing and re-establishing such records of maps and plats as the Court shall find to be injured, lost or destroyed. Upon such publication being made, all persons interested shall be deemed defendants, and may appear in person or by counsel, and be heard touching such proceedings. If the Court shall be satisfied that any public record of maps and plats has been injured, lost, or destroyed, an order to that effect shall be entered of record, and thereupon the Court shall proceed to take testimony for the purpose of reproducing and re-establishing the record so injured, lost, or destroyed. The proceedings may be continued from time to time, whether in term or not, and orders and decrees shall be made as to each map or plat separately. The Clerk shall cause all maps and plats adjudged by the Court to be correct copies of the records injured, lost, or destroyed, as often and as soon as they are so adjudged, to be filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, with a certified copy of the order or judgment of the Court in the premises attached thereto and recorded in a book or books to be provided for that purpose. And the said record shall be deemed and taken in Courts and places as a public record, and as a true and correct reproduction of the original record so injured, lost, or destroyed.

SEC. 5. All costs and expenses incurred in the proceeding under the last preceding section, including copies of maps and plats and recording of the same, shall be taxed as costs against the county in which such proceedings are had.

SEC. 6. Whenever it shall appear that the records or any material part thereof of any county in this State have been destroyed by fire or otherwise, so that a connected chain of title cannot be deduced therefrom, copies duly certified by the proper officer of all plats, deeds, patents, and legal subdivisions of lands in such county in the custody or control of any officer of this State or the United States, may be recorded in the Recorder's office of such county, and the record so made shall have the same force and effect as the record of the originals of such instruments.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the County Board of such county, as soon as may be, to place upon the records of such county all such maps and plats of legal subdivisions of the lands in such county as they may be able to procure, copy, or compile and properly authenticate. They shall also procure from the United States authorities at Washington or Springfield, or elsewhere, all such so-called tract books or properly authenticated copies thereof as relate to any of the lands in such county, and cause said books or copies to be placed among the records of such county.

SEC. 8. It shall further be the duty of the County Board to examine into the state of the records in such county, and in case they find any copies, minutes, or extracts from said records existing after such destruction as aforesaid, and find that said copies, minutes, or extracts were fairly made before such destruction of the records by any person or persons in the ordinary course of business, and that they contain a material and substantial part of said records, the County Board may, at its option, purchase from the owners thereof such copies, minutes, or extracts, or such part thereof as may be necessary to show a connected chain of title to the lands in such county, including all such judgments and decrees as form part of any such chain of title, paying therefor such fair and reasonable price as may be agreed upon between them and such owners. The amount thus agreed to be paid for said copies, minutes, or extracts shall be paid by such county in money or in bonds, to be issued by such county as the County Board may determine; or such County Board may, in its discretion, procure a copy of said copies, minutes, and extracts instead of the originals, to be paid for in like manner.

SEC. 9. Said copies, minutes and extracts, or said copy thereof, when so bought and paid for as aforesaid, shall thereupon be placed in the Recorder's office of such county, and shall, together with the plats, subdivisions, and tract books mentioned in the seventh section of this act, be deemed and treated as public records of said county, and shall be admissible as evidence in all the Courts of Law and Equity in this State; *Provided*, that nothing in this act contained shall impair the effect of said destroyed records as such notice. And it shall be the duty of the Recorder of Deeds of such county, upon being paid the cost of the same as herein provided, to furnish to any and all parties requesting the same, certified copies of such new records or parts thereof like other records, (and for the purpose of repaying the cost of the same to the county, the County Board may fix a compensation to be paid to the county in addition to the compensation allowed to the Recorder for transcribing the same), which shall be admissible as evidence in the same manner as herein provided for said records; and all conveyances shown to have been executed by any person or persons, whether under any disability or not, or in which they appear to have joined, shall be presumed to have been executed and acknowledged according to law; and all sales under powers, and all judgments and decrees, and all legal proceedings (sales for taxes, assessments, and judgments, and proceedings for the enforcement of taxes and assessments excepted), shown by said new records, shall be presumed to be regular and correct; and any person or persons alleging any defect or irregularity in any such conveyance, acknowledgment, sale, judgment, decree, or legal proceedings, shall be held bound to prove the same.

SEC. 10. In case of such destruction of records as aforesaid, any and all Courts in said county having chancery jurisdiction, shall have power to inquire into the state of any title to any land in such county, and to make all such orders, judgments, and decrees as may be necessary to determine and establish said title, legal or equitable, as against all persons known or unknown, and all liens existing on such land, whether by statute, judgment, mortgage, deed of trust, or otherwise.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any person claiming title to any lands in such county at the time of the destruction of such records, and for all claiming under any such person, to file a petition in any Court in such county having chancery jurisdiction, praying for a decree establishing and confirming his said title. Any number of parcels of land may be included in one petition, or separate petitions may be filed, as the petitioner may elect. Said petition shall state clearly the description of said lands, the character and extent of the estate claimed by the petitioner, and from whom, and when, and by what mode, he derived his title thereto. It shall also state how long said petitioner, or the person under whom he claims, had been in possession of said lands at the time of such destruction of said records. In case there was such possession, and state particularly the facts relied upon as evidence of possession, as hereinafter set forth. It shall give the names of all persons owning or claiming any estate in fee in said lands, or any part thereof, so far as the same are known to said petitioner; and if no such persons are known to said petitioner, it shall be so stated in said petition. All persons so named in said petition shall be made defendants, and shall be notified of said suit by summons, if residents of this State, and when their residence is known to petitioner, in the same manner as is now or may hereafter be required in chancery proceedings by the laws of this State: *Provided*, That the notice specified in Section 12 of this act shall be the only publication notice required, either in case of residents, non-residents, or otherwise. All others may be made defendants by the name or designation of "To all whom it may concern." Said petition shall be verified by the affidavit of the petitioner, or by the agent of said petitioner, in case the Court shall be satisfied from facts set forth in said affidavit that the matters alleged in said petition may more properly be verified by said agent; and any false statement in said petition or affidavit wilfully and corruptly made shall subject the person or persons so verifying the same to all the pains and penalties of perjury, and the party so swearing shall also be liable in damages to any person injured by such false and wilful and corrupt statement, to be recovered in an action on the case in any Court having jurisdiction thereof. "Possession," as used in this act, shall be construed as meaning either that the petitioner was in actual occupancy of said lands by himself or tenant, or that he had enclosed or cultivated the same, or that he had erected a building thereon, or commenced such erection, or had made, or commenced the making of a sidewalk upon or adjoining said lands, or had made a plat thereof and recorded the same, or had paid all the taxes thereon for seven consecutive years under claim and color of title made in good faith. The omission of any of the above allegations shall be ground of demurrer, but shall not defeat the jurisdiction of the Court.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court in which said petition is filed, to enter in a separate book or books to be kept for the purpose, the names of the petitioners and defendants (if there be any defendants), the date of filing said petition and a description of all the lands included therein, which record shall be at all times open to the public, and shall be kept in the same manner as books of tax sales are now kept; that is all lands in each separate town, addition, section, or subdivision shall be entered on the same page or consecutive pages, with an index to said book or books, showing on what page any such separate town, addition, section, or subdivision may be found. Said Clerk shall also, in all cases, cause publication of notice to be made of the filing of said petition, which notice shall be entitled "Land title notice," and shall be substantially as follows:

"To A B, C D, etc. (here giving the names of all known defendants, if any), and to all others whom it may concern:

Take Notice: That on the —— day of ——, A. D. 18——, a petition was filed by the undersigned in the —— Court of —— County, to establish his title to the following described lands: (Here insert a full description of the lands in said petition.) Now unless you appear at the —— term of said Court, (naming the first term, after thirty days from the first insertion of said notice,) and show cause against said application, the title of said petitioner will be decreed and established according to the prayer of said petition, and you forever barred from disputing the same.

G. P., *Solicitor*. E F, *Petitioner*."

If no defendant or defendants are known, said notice shall be substantially as follows:

"*To All Whom it May Concern*:

Take Notice—That on the —— day of ——, A. D. 18——, a petition was filed by the undersigned in the Court of —— County, to establish his title to the following described lands: (Here insert a full description of the lands in said petition.) Now unless you appear at the —— term of said Court (naming the first after thirty days from the first insertion of said notice), and show cause against said application, the title of said petitioner will be decreed and established according to the prayer of said petition, and you forever barred from disputing the same.

G. P., *Solicitor*. E F, *Petitioner*."

Said notice shall be published once a week for three weeks successively, the first insertion to be at least thirty days prior to said term of Court, and the several publications shall all be in the same newspaper in said county, or, if there is no newspaper published in said county, then in a newspaper published in one of the counties nearest thereto. The Clerk of the Circuit Court of such county shall advertise for bids for publishing said notices, said advertisement to be inserted one week in at least two of the principal newspapers in such county or the adjoining counties, to be selected by the Judge or Judges of the Circuit Court in said county, and the publishing of said notices shall thereupon be awarded by said Judge or Judges to the newspaper making the lowest bid therefor, or, if there are two or more making the same bid, then said Judge or Judges shall determine to which of them said publishing shall be awarded, said award to be by order of said Court entered of record therein, and a copy of such order, certified by the Clerk of said Court under the seal thereof, shall be transmitted to and entered of record in any other Court in such county having chancery jurisdiction before which proceedings under this section may be had. All publications provided for in this section shall be made in the newspaper so designated. Said newspaper shall not be changed unless the Judge or Judges of said Court shall, for good cause, in their discretion, decide to change the same, in which case, another paper shall be selected in like manner; and the order naming or changing said paper shall be entered of record as aforesaid.

SEC. 13. Any person wishing to oppose any such petition shall file his demurrer or answer thereto on or before the third day of the term of Court named in said publication notice, unless the time be extended by order of Court, which shall only be done for reasonable cause set forth by affidavit. And after due notice to the petitioner or his solicitor, said answer shall admit, confess, and avoid or traverse all the material allegations of the petition, and shall be verified by the affidavit of the respondent or his agent, in the same manner as above required in case of the petition: *Provided*, That none of the material allegations of said answer shall be stated on information and belief, but shall all be stated positively, and as of the knowledge of the person verifying the same; and the same pains and penalties shall attach in case of any wilful and corrupt false statement in said answer or affidavit, and the same action for damages shall be maintainable, as provided in case of said petition. Said answer shall have no other nor greater weight as evidence than the petition, but if the allegations of the petition are denied in said answer, the burden of the proof shall be upon the petitioner.

SEC. 14. If no demurrer or answer is filed by the third day of said term, or by the day allowed by the order of said Court, as above provided, the petition may be taken as confessed, and a decree entered according to the prayer of said petition, or the Court may examine further proof, in its discretion; but if any person shall file an answer, as aforesaid, to said petition, the Court may hear evidence, or order a reference to a Master in Chancery or Special Commissioner, to take evidence and report, when the same proceedings shall be had as on a reference to a Master in Chancery under the present or future practice in Courts of Chancery in this State. If the petition includes more than one parcel of land, and no demurrer or answer is filed as to some of said parcels, the Court may enter a decree, *pro confesso*, as to those parcels as to which no demurrer or answer shall be filed, and hear evidence, or order a reference as to the remaining parcels, it being the object and intent of this act to save all unnecessary expense and delay, and restore all parties to their former position as soon as possible.

SEC. 15. It shall be competent for said Courts, in all such decrees, whether *pro confesso*, or on the report of any Master or Special Commissioner, or otherwise, to determine and decree in whom the fee simple in any or all of the lands described in said petition is vested, whether in the petitioner or in any other of the parties actually before the Court; but said decree shall not in any wise affect any lien or liens to which said fee may be subject, whether by mortgage, deed of trust, judgment, statute, mechanics' lien or otherwise, but shall leave all such liens to be ascertained or established in some other proceeding, or to be enforced, as the parties holding them may see fit. If said petitioner, however, shall wish to have the entire estate and interest in such lands determined in one proceeding, he shall include in his petition the names of all parties known to him who have or claim to have any estate, right, title, or interest in said lands, or any part thereof, whether by adverse title, mortgage, trust deed, judgment, statute, mechanics' lien, or otherwise, who shall be made defendants, and shall be notified as above provided, and the like proceedings shall be had in all respects as in case of the petition first above mentioned, and the Court may thereupon decree and determine the estate, title, and interest of whatever kind, whether legal or equitable, of all persons whatever, whether named in said petition or answer or not, in any or all of the parcels of land described in said petition, with all liens or incumbrances of whatever nature existing on said lands or any of them, to the end that the entire estate, right, title, and interest in and to said lands may be at once and forever determined and established. Any person having, at the time of such destruction of the records as aforesaid, only lien by mortgage or trust deed upon any lands in such county, and having lost the proof thereof, and all parties claiming under any such person, may file a petition for the purpose of establishing the existence, conditions, character, and extent of said lien. All persons known to the petitioner as having or claiming any interest or lien in or upon said lands shall be made defendants by name, and the same proceedings shall be had as in the case of the petition above provided. The decree shall find the existence of such lien (if any exists), its condition, character, and extent, and any lien so established may be enforced according to the terms thereof.

SEC. 16. Said decree of said Court, when entered on either of the petitions above mentioned, shall be forever binding and conclusive on the whole world, unless an appeal or writ of error be sued out within thirty days from the entry of said decree, in which case the final decree entered in said cause shall be binding and conclusive as aforesaid from the entry thereof: *Provided*, That a bill may be filed in said Court to vacate said decree at any time within six months from the entry thereof, on the ground of fraud or perjury in obtaining the same; and the filing of said petition and publication of said notice shall in all cases be sufficient to confer jurisdiction: *Provided*, That any decree entered on any petition filed more than two years after the time this act takes effect shall be subject to be opened, vacated, or set aside on petition, appeal or writ of error within two years after the entry of such decree, and no longer.

SEC. 17. Whenever any deeds or other instruments, in writing, affecting the title to any of the lands in any such county shall have been filed for record so short a time before such destruction of the records as aforesaid, that no proof of them remains either on such records, or among the copies, minutes, or extracts specified in Section 8 of this act, it shall be the duty of the person or persons filing the same or claiming the benefit thereof, within thirty days from the time this act takes effect, to refile for record such deeds or other instruments or copies thereof, or, if that cannot be done, to make and file an affidavit showing the description of the lands included in such deed or instrument, the name of the grantor, the character and date, as near as may be, of said deed or instrument, and the consideration therefor. And any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be thenceforth forever barred from claiming or asserting any right, title, or interest under said deed or instrument as against any and all creditors, subsequent incumbrances and purchasers not shown to have had actual notice thereof. In all cases when any original deed and the record thereof has been lost or destroyed, it shall be lawful for any person having a duly certified copy of said record to cause the same to be recorded, which record shall have the same force and effect as now belongs to the record of original deeds.

SEC. 18. No tax deed or certificate of tax sale based on any proceedings, the record of which shall appear to have been destroyed as aforesaid, shall be received in any of the Courts of this State as *prima facie* evidence of the regularity of such proceedings, but the burden of proof shall be upon the person claiming under such deed or certificate to show the regularity and legality of all such proceedings.

SEC. 19. Executors, administrators, conservators, guardians, and trustees shall be entitled to proceed under this act in behalf of the interests and rights they represent.

SEC. 20. The Judges of Courts having chancery jurisdiction in such county shall have power to appoint as many Special Commissioners from time to time as they may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, in addition to the Masters in Chancery of said Courts, who shall be *ex-officio* such Special Commissioners, to take evidence and report upon all such petitions as may be referred to them; which said Commissioners shall be entitled to charge and receive such fees or compensation as may be allowed by law to Masters in Chancery in their respective counties for similar services. The number of such Commissioners, including said Masters in Chancery, not to exceed ten in any one county.

SEC. 21. The word "person," when used in this act, shall include persons and all bodies politic and corporate.

SEC. 22. The rules and regulations governing Courts of Chancery in this State shall apply to the proceedings under this act so far as they are not inconsistent with this act.

SEC. 23. In all cases under the provisions of this act, and in all proceedings or actions now or hereafter instituted as to any estate, interest, or right in, or any lien or incumbrance upon, any lots, pieces, or parcels of land, where the original evidence, or the record, or any material part thereof, has been destroyed by fire or otherwise, the Court may, in its discretion, receive all such evidence as, in the opinion of the Court, may have a bearing on the case, although not admissible as evidence under the rules governing the admission of evidence heretofore existing, and may give the same such consideration and weight as in the discretion and judgment of the Court it may deserve. And in all such cases all deeds and other instruments of writing required by law to be acknowledged, in due form of law, unless from such or other evidence it otherwise appears.

SEC. 24. And whereas such destruction of the records has already happened in some of the counties of this State, whereby the titles to land have been rendered insecure and unmarketable, so that an emergency has arisen requiring this act to take effect immediately; therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

DRAKE'S AMENDMENT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Pardoning Power of the President Beyond the Legislation of Congress—Lincoln's and Johnson's Amnesties Valid.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day the following opinion was delivered:

No. 17, The United States *vs.* Klain, Administrator of Wilson — appeal from the Court of Claims.

The question in this case is whether or not the proviso relating to suits for the proceeds of abandoned and captured property in the Appropriation act of July 12, 1870, and known as Drake's Amendment, debars the claimant from recovering as Administrator of Wilson the proceeds of certain cotton belonging to defendants which came into the possession of the agents of the Treasury Department as captured or abandoned property, and the proceeds of which were paid into the Treasury. The Court, after a lengthy consideration of the rights of property as affected by the late civil war in the hands of citizens engaged in hostilities against the Government, conclude that the title to the proceeds of the property which came into the possession of the Government by capture or abandonment, except as to property used in actual hostilities, was in no case divested out of the original owner, and it was for the Government to determine whether the proceeds should be restored to the owner or not. The promise of the reservation of all rights of property made in the proclamation of pardon and amnesty of the 8th of December, 1863, decides that question affirmatively as to all persons who availed themselves of the proffered pardon. It was competent for the President to annex to his offer of pardon any conditions or qualifications he should see fit. But after those conditions and qualifications had been satisfied the pardon and its connected promises took full effect. The restoration of the proceeds became the absolute right of the persons pardoned, on application within two years at the close of the war. It was in part promised for an equivalent. Pardon and restoration of political rights were in return for the oath described and its fulfilment. To repeal it would be a breach of faith not less cruel and astounding than to abandon the freed people whom the Executive had promised to maintain in their freedom. The owner of the cotton in this case had done certain acts which this Court has adjudged to be acts in aid of the rebellion, but he had abandoned the cotton to the agent of the Treasury Department, by whom it was sold, and the proceeds paid to the Treasury, and he took and did not violate amnesty oath under the President's proclamation. Upon this the Court of Claims pronounced him entitled to judgment for the proceeds. This decree was rendered on the 26th of May, 1869, and the appeal was taken to this court on the 30th of June, and filed here on the 11th of December, 1869. The judgment in the case of Padelford (9 Wall, 531) which in its essential feature was the same with this case, was rendered on the 30th of April, 1870. It affirmed the judgment of the Court of Claims in his favor. Soon afterwards the proviso in question was introduced as a proviso to the clause in the General Appropriation bill appropriating a sum of money for the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims, and became a part of the act, as assumed by this court, with but little consideration in either House of Congress. The proviso declares in substance that no pardon, acceptance, oath, or other act, performed in pursuance or as a condition of pardon, shall be admissible in evidence in support of any claim against the United States in the Court of Claims or to establish the right of any claimant to bring suit in that Court, or if already put in evidence, shall be used or considered on behalf of the complainant by said Court or by the Appellate Court on appeal. Proof of loyalty is required is to be made according to the provisions of certain statutes irrespective of the effect of any Executive proclamation, pardon, or amnesty, or act of oblivion, and when judgment has been already rendered on other proof of loyalty, the Supreme Court on appeal shall have no further jurisdiction of the cause, and shall dismiss the same for want of jurisdiction. It is further provided that whenever any pardon granted to any suitor in the Court of Claims for the proceeds of captured and abandoned property shall recite the substance that the person pardoned took part in the rebellion, or was guilty of any act of rebellion or disloyalty, or shall have been accepted in writing without express disclaimer and protestation against the fact so recited, such pardon or acceptance shall be taken as conclusive evidence in the Court of Claims, and an affidavit that the claimant did give aid to the rebellion, and on proof of such pardon or acceptance—which proof may be made summarily or otherwise—the jurisdiction of the Court shall cease, and the suit shall be forthwith dismissed. After commenting upon the right to sue in the Court of Claims the Court says it is said that it is evident that the denial of jurisdiction of this Court, as well as to the Court of Claims, is founded solely on the application of a rule of decision prescribed by Congress. The Court has jurisdiction of the cause to a given point, but when it is ascertained that a certain state of things exists, its jurisdiction is to cease, and it is required to dismiss the cause for want of jurisdiction. It is held that this is not an exercise of the acknowledged power of Congress to make exceptions and prescribe regulations to the appellate power. In this case the Court of Claims rendered judgment for the claimant, and an appeal is taken to this Court, and it is directed to dismiss the appeal if it be found that the judgment must be affirmed because of a pardon granted to the intestate of the claimants. This cannot be done without allowing that the Legislature may prescribe rules of decision to the Judicial Department of the Government in cases pending before it. It is said that Congress has inadvertently passed the limit which separates the Legislative from the Judicial power, and it is of vital importance that these powers be kept separate. Congress has already provided that the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction of the judgments of the Court of Claims on appeal, and it cannot prescribe a rule in conformity with which the Court must deny to itself the jurisdiction thus conferred, because its decision in accordance with settled law must be adverse to the Government and favorable to the suitor. The rule prescribed is also liable to exceptions as impairing the effect of a pardon, and thus infringing the constitutional power of the Executive. The motion to dismiss is denied, and the judgment of the Court of Claims affirmed. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

Judges Miller and Bradley dissent on the ground that there was no interest in the former owner of the property, under the Captured and Abandoned Property act, when the property had been sold and the proceeds paid into the Treasury, under it. They concur as to the Constitutional question involved, raised by the amendment in question.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Greeley Opposes the Renomination of Grant.

From the New York Tribune, Jan. 31.

The *Tribune* has never yet favored the renomination of any President, and will certainly not begin this year, and all the offices in the Union cannot be so dispensed as to affect this determination. The editor has never favored the renomination of a President during his forty years of manhood, and placed on record, more than thirty years ago, his reasons for his adhesion to the one-term principle, which seemed to him then, and still seem to him, conclusive. He has once supported a President for re-election, and may do so again, for he does not exalt the one-term principle above every other consideration. He not only believes in it himself, but has good reason for his faith that General Grant gave his assent to it less than four years ago. He is well assured that the editorials in successive issues of the Washington *Chronicle*, wherein this principle was forcibly commended, were published with his knowledge and consent, if not express approval. But we further object to the renomination of General Grant, that he is manifestly a weak candidate, and because there are very many Republicans who will oppose him if renominated. That it should be so in this State, and in any other where his heavy hand has been laid on one wing of the party which elected him, is too plain to need proof. There are hundreds of active, prominent, influential Republicans who have been expelled from office by him or his instruments, and who cannot, in the nature of things, work for his re-election as they would work for one who had never treated them as enemies. Who doubts that it is so in other States? Who believes that he could carry Louisiana after the Gatling-gun performances of last summer, engineered in part by the brother-in-law who holds the best Federal office in that State? We speak to sensible men, and demand an intelligent judgment on the undoubted facts.

Four or five years ago, Republicans carried Georgia by a majority of eight thousand. That majority has been squandered by mercenary, corrupt officials, some of whom have had the decency to run away, and who have ruined the party's prospects almost beyond redemption. But, though there is but the skeleton of a party there, still the State Committee gets together, elects to Philadelphia a delegation mainly of its own members, and pledges them to Grant, "first, last, and all the time," well knowing that they can no more give him the electoral vote of Georgia than they can make him Pope. Contrast this with Connecticut, where the Republicans meet in convention, nominate a State ticket, and choose delegates to Philadelphia, taking care not to pledge them to Grant. Can you ask why? They want to carry their State in April, and know that the way to do it is not to nominate Grant.

Now look at the case of Missouri. The St. Louis *Democrat*, having turned its coat since 1870, now belittles the liberal movement, saying that it is of no account, and the *Times* re-echoes it, of course; but the men who led that movement to victory were Carl Schurz, Gratz Brown, Grosvenor, etc., and not one of these is for Grant; on the contrary, they are all dead set against him. The *Times* says they only led off 20,000 Republicans in 1870. We answer, they led off enough to carry the State by over 40,000 majority. Perhaps enough of these have come back to reverse that verdict; but we know that there are thousands of them who would vote for another Republican candidate, but would not vote for General Grant.

And there is scarcely a nearly balanced State in the Union wherein General Grant is not a weaker candidate than almost any other Republican who could be nominated.

We state facts well known to intelligent politicians. We do not say that General Grant will not, if nominated, be elected. We do not say that we shall not support him. We do say that his nomination renders doubtful a Republican triumph, which, with a new candidate publicly pledged to the one-term principle, would be morally certain, and this is so palpable that intelligent, thoughtful Republicans, who esteem the cause more than any man, are bound to consider it.

—A correspondent of *Our Dumb Animals*, in referring to the abuse of horses he witnessed at Mount Mansfield last summer, by guests of a hotel, says that a biped of Norwich, Conn., drove a fine pair of horses from the summit of Mount Mansfield to Stowe, a distance of at least twelve miles, in one hour and a quarter. The road is rough, and two hours and a half are usually allotted a team to make the distance. It nearly killed the horses.

GENERAL R. S. EWELL.

resting Particulars of the Last Ill- and Death of this Confederate der—Almost Simultaneous Death of s Wife.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, Jan. 26.

e citizens of this community were ly pained, though not surprised, to hear Lieutenant General R. S. Ewell had ched his last early yesterday morning, his residence near Spring Hill, Maury nty. The intelligence which had been ved during the previous two or three s as to his condition, had prepared us all pect the worst. Following close upon decease of his wife, the sad event created feeling of depression which was visible very countenance.

eneral Ewell was sick only fifteen days. the sixth day of his illness he had grown uch better, and was in such good spirits, he desired the windows of his room to aised for the admission of the cool, invigorating air. But the effect was too severe his weakened system, and he sank into a pse and never rallied. For the eight or days which followed, he was alternately better and worse—hanging all the time ween life and death. His noble, warm-rted wife, who had anxiously and vigilantly watched beside his sick bed, through ariness and want of rest, succumbed to same fatal disease. Though no one had ounced to him her death, he said that he ssed the terrible truth, because he saw t "a pall had fallen upon the house." senses had become so keenly susceptible everything transpiring around him, that n the thoughts of his attendants seemed d bare to his perception.

fter he had made his will and other argements for the disposition of his property, and after he had been informed that his e was almost run, he remarked, with the n simplicity characteristic of him: "I n't want any monument raised over me; y a plain head-stone and foot-stone, like se over the graves of my father and my ther in Virginia. My rank while in the afederate service might be inscribed upon of the stones, but I wishing nothing in inscription which will cast any reflecn upon the Government of the United tes."

eneral Ewell had been in the habit of ring a pair of blue infantry pantaloons, ich he had purchased subsequently to the . Upon one occasion, not long before his th, and when he could speak only with greatest difficulty, he said of them, "After all my fighting against the United States ng, it is strange that an old pair of intry pantaloons should kill me at last." attributed his death to having put them during the cold weather, after having rn a much thicker pair.

s to his funeral, he said that he wanted display, no pomp, no parade over his reins, but simply wished that his comrades d friends, if they desired, might show ir respect in a plain and unostentatious y.

hen the corpse of his wife, shrouded and the coffin, was taken to his room, just vious to their being sent to Nashville, ednesday morning, he was raised up from pillow that he might look upon her face the last time. He was too weak to show y emotion, but he whispered a request that r funeral might be delayed, so that both ght take place at the same time, and both laid side by side in the same grave. "They re beautiful in their lives, and in death ey were not divided."

Last Wednesday night respiration became difficult that General Ewell could not eak. That evening, as well as three or ur days previous, very few of his friends re admitted to his chamber, as it was absolutely necessary that he should not be disturbed. Though denied the power of eech, he retained his mental facules until the last, and indicated his ants by signs. He died at 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, calmly, peacefully, without a gle struggle. His countenance were a e of placid resignation, and was more lifee expression after than a short time ore his death. General Ewell's remains l be interred in the City Cemetery, by the e of the wife whom he loved so well.

ile at Richmond, during the latter part the war, that the union between General ll and Mrs. Lizinka Brown, daughter of late Judge Campbell, one of Tennessee's st distinguished public men, was consummated. The marriage proved an eminently ppy one. Immediately after his release m prison they came to Tennessee. He nd simple and congenial occupation in perintending the farm near Spring Hill on which they resided. His neighbors e remarked that he was not less successl a stock-raiser than as a General. No n in Tennessee ever exhibited more interest in improving the breeds of cattle and eep.

THE CUMANA BAY TREASURE.

rtial Disappointment of the Wrecking Expedition—A New Enterprise to be Entered Upon.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, Jan. 25.

George W. Fuller, of this city, manager of American Submarine Company and of wrecking expedition sent by it to recover treasure sunk in the Spanish frigate, San Pedro de Alcantara, arrived at home m Cumana Bay on Tuesday. Mr. Fuller ught with him many interesting curiosis taken from the wreck, some of which on exhibition at Lee & Osgood's, on Main eet. Among them are a number of Spanmilled dollars—those taken from the eck black with corrosion from the action the salt water and the iron on which they re lain for over half a century, and others ken from the sand little changed by their g submersion. There are also the works old portions of watches made apparently of iron, an oddly-shaped clay pipe, a perfectly preserved tumbler of thick, heavy, ss, military buttons and ornaments, grape orn to shreds by rust, a case of needles corroded together, but each perfectly tinct, and specimens of the wonderful d wood with which the ship was planked, sound and fresh as when first put upon timbers.

After the arrival of Mr. Fuller at the the work of clearing the hull was ried forward with vigor under his peral supervision, both above and below the ter, and in a much shorter time than was ected the herculean task of removing debris above the ballast was completed. uncertainty became certainty—very le of value was found. The result showed t the treasure room had been above and ft the after magazine, and by the terrific ce of the explosion the contents were own into the air and scattered broadcast the bay. A small number of loose coins mained in the wreck, into which they had llen, but the millions covered the bottom an area of an acre around the stern. me idea of the power of the explosion may formed from the fact that the sternpost the vessel, with twenty-five feet of the l attached to it, was stripped of all its unces, timbers, transom, and planking, and rried through the air two hundred feet m the wreck, where it was recently discovered, with the rudder braces, copper eathing, &c., still attached to it, silver dollars imbedded in the wormn wood, while cannon weighing six tons re found at a distance of three hundred et imbedded in the coral bottom by the ce of their fall, that only a few feet of the were visible.

The wreck having been cleared without relt, about the 1st of January the bottom of ses for a great distance was thoroughly aped and tested. The examination carefully made convinced Mr. Fuller and the r officers that great sums of money are ply buried there, but that in order to an entire new outfit must be made. could not be obtained in South America, and the Nellie Gay, which was fitted for k of breaking up the wreck (and, as own, with the most successful apparatus proving unsuitable for economical ing, it was decided to send her North, Fuller going on in advance with six . Since his arrival here it has been by the company to proceed at to fit out small suitable vessels with paratus suggested by past experience, and despatch them as soon as to the Bay of Cumana to dredge for and to the Gulf of Cariaco to work the e pearl beds in that vicinity. The o the latter has been granted the company by the Government for six years, and his departure, a number of fine pearls shells being obtained, together with practical information of future value. brig Nellie Gay, on her return to New will be at once fitted for another exin search of sunken treasure,—one will soon been made public, and the and circumstances of which are own but by very few. Though the ultisuccess of the company's speculation that delayed by the results of the re will not be none the less considt a matter of time, and the hopes rich reward are as sanguine as ever.

Affray Between Editors at Kansas City.

From the Kansas City Bulletin, Jan. 28.

Last night at about 10 o'clock, Charles Whitehead, city editor of the Times, was shot in the thigh by Frank Grice, city editor of the News, in the hall leading to the News office. As Mr. Grice was coming out of the in the dark hall, he was suddenly approached by Whitehead, who exclaimed, "Now I've got you," and struck a blow in the face. The two then struggled for a time, Grice not knowing, as he who his assailant was, when he drew a small pistol and shot Whitehead in the thigh, near the thigh, the ball ranging downward, and inflicting more than a flesh wound. Whitehead fell back, exclaiming, "I'm killed!" Grice immediately went down to the police office and gave himself up to Marshal Speers. Whitehead was removed to a drug store, and his wound was dressed by Drs. Richardson, Dickerson, and Bojie. The circumstances which led to the affray are about these:

Some weeks ago, since when the News was engaged in a discussion with a portion of the city press, the latter inserted in all the morning papers a card denouncing that paper. In the other papers this was inserted as written. "An Attempt at Blackmailing Exposed." To this the News made some reply, and the two city editors, and some ill-feeling arose between the two city editors. In the issue of Saturday and Sunday the Times accused the city editor of the News of with the proprietors of infamous dollar-stores in West Kansas. The News of last evening contained in the article the following:

About a year ago, in this city, a party of ruffians enticed a stranger into a back room, and with cards, aided by a revolver, robbed him of $1,000. Chief among the robbers, and he who used the revolver, was the notorious three-card monte scoundrel, George Duval, who was well known as one of the worst and sharpest scoundrels at that time in this section of the country, and whose swindling operations had been time and again exposed in the city papers, especially in the News. The affair soon became known in the city, and the police went to work, but the victim had been got out of the way. Duval stood in great fear of the newspapers, and after the matter had been adjusted, he went to the present city editor of the Times, at that time city editor of the Bulletin and paid him $25 to "hush the matter up," the said $25 being part of the money of which the stranger had been robbed; and although the city editor at the time was in possession of all the facts, no account of the robbery appeared in the Bulletin next morning.

Now, if any person or persons take enough interest in the matter to want to investigate, we respectfully refer them to Thomas M. Speers, City Marshal; to Thomas Fitzpatrick, detective; to J. D. Rice, city editor of the Bulletin; to Geo. Perkins, now associate editor of the Cincinnati Times and Chronicle, but at that time one of the editors of the News; to P. H. Thomas, then city editor of the Journal, now in St. Louis; to Mr. Charles Brownfield, or to Mr. John H. Bishop, of this city.

Mr. Whitehead was much exercised about this and called upon several of the persons referred to to get from them statements contradicting the story. Later in the evening he was in the Walnut Street Theatre, inquiring for Grice and making use of threatening language toward him. On leaving there he went into the police office in an evident state of intoxication. There his words and actions were so offensive that Marshal Speers took his pistol from him and told him to go home or he would have to arrest him. After leaving, in company with a carpenter by the name of Fisher, he went to the News office, where the encounter took place.

WOLF-CATCHING.

Three Detroit Hunters in the North Woods.

From the Detroit Free Press, Jan. 30.

A young man named Oscar M. Perry arrived in the city Saturday from Gladwin County, having as baggage about seventy-five wolf skins, three or four bear skins, and a large number of deer skins, coon skins, muskrat and mink skins. Last fall he, in company with two other young men, went from Detroit to the county named, with the intention of taking up a permanent residence for the winter as hunters and trappers. Dime novel reading had not as much to do with movement as the fact that Perry wintered there a year ago, and made his stay among the wild animals a very profitable one. He was yesterday making arrangements to return, and was, for one place, at the brick yards in Springwells, inquiring after worn-out horses, purchasing several old equines at his own price. He also made the purchase of an old sleigh, as he is to take back a quantity of provisions, and leaves this morning with the intention of remaining in the woods until spring. His purchase of old horses is where the fun comes in, he says, as he is to use them for baiting wolves.

Last fall the party constructed a stout log cabin in the woods near a large marsh, proposing to make it a permanent camp. The house is a two-story one, and the hunters live and sleep in the second story. The lower story is inclosed only on two sides, but the other sides are large doors, so arranged that they can be drawn up or let down at the will of those above. The construction of the cabin in this manner was to make of the first story a wolf trap on a wholesale scale, and it has been tested several times to the satisfaction of the builders. In addition to deer shooting and trapping the men proposed to make wolf-catching a specialty. They found that by using strychnine they lost many of the victims, who ran away and hid where their bodies could not be found, and in time wolves got shy of the meat flung around.

After the trap was completed an old horse was purchased at the nearest settlement as a bait. That afternoon bits of meat were flung about, and some bloody pieces of a fresh killed deer were carried off in different directions that the wolves might get the scent. The men remained on the watch all night, but were disappointed. The wolves came within pistol shot, but were afraid to approach nearer, and finally went off. The old horse got no food next day, and at night was complaining about it in a series of neighs which could be heard half a mile. More meat was scattered about, and about midnight the wolves came up. After a careful survey to see if a trap existed, one of them ventured in, then another, and at length a dozen wolves surrounded the old horse and began snapping at him. Frightened out of his horse sense, the equine kicked and plunged, and was making it warm for the wolves, when down went the doors and the animals were trapped. Part of the pack were tearing at the horse at the time, having him down, but they left off and began rushing around to get out. One of them found a corner where the door did not fit well, and all rushed for the hole with such force as to take the door off its fixtures, escaping to the woods. The men found the old horse so badly bitten that he was killed to end his sufferings. The body was left there three nights but the wolves would not touch it, though one or two ventured into the trap without much fear.

Finding that the palates of the animals yearned for old horse living, instead of old horse dead, another jaded animal was purchased, and this time, under the same circumstances as before, he was made to decoy several wolves into the trap, and the doors held them. By taking up a board in the floor the hunters had an easy job to shoot the animals. The wolves got suspicious the next night and would not enter the trap, and so on the next night the horse was tied to a tree in the woods, and two wolves were killed by the ambushed hunters. The next day a smaller pen was constructed about two miles away, and by taking old horses from one pen to the other, with an occasional night in the woods, Perry and his companions have done a wolfish business. He stated that one horse stood them about eight wolves generally, but mentioned two cases wherein the equines had been inconsistent enough to give up the ghost after one night's work. Animals were purchased in Bay City and Saginaw, and about ten have been used up since last fall. Those purchased here will be put to the same use. Wolves, having become a little bashful in the old neighborhood, a change is to be made to Clare County, where old horse will be properly appreciated. Taking the bounty on the scalps and the price of the skins, the hunters make a pretty good thing of it, even if the bait doesn't hold out above two nights. What Mr. Bergh would say about this plan of capturing wolves can be easily imagined, but Perry is convinced that old horses, as well as wolves, are public nuisances, and is rather inclined to believe that he ought to be thanked for turning their last hours to profit.

FISK'S WILL.

Liberal Bequests and Doubtful Assets.

From the New York News, Jan. 28.

The will of the late Colonel James Fisk, Jr., has not yet been admitted to probate, or even presented to the Surrogate for that purpose; and it is doubtful whether or not it will be permitted to go into the Surrogate's office for some time yet to come. Colonel Fisk seemed to have had a vast idea of his wealth, and perhaps, had he lived, that idea might have been made a certainty. But, when he died, the expanded bubble to some extent collapsed, and the real value of certain speculations, which, to a certain extent, depended upon his own personal exertions, became better known. Consequently, when he made certain bequests, the assets had first to be obtained, before the funds could be found with which to pay them. These could only be obtained after all the Colonel's legitimate debts had been paid, and not until then.

It is understood that he made one bequest of $100,000, and that he bequeathed an annuity of $2,000 per year to each of two persons. Before the bequest of $100,000 could be given, not only had Colonel Fisk's debts to be paid, but the widow is entitled to her dower of one-third of the property. Of this dower no will in this country can deprive her. It is hers by right. It is now believed that after this dower is paid and all legitimate claims settled, there will be hardly enough left to settle this one bequest of $100,000, to say nothing of the other direct bequests mentioned in the will.

If this should prove to be the case, there will be no residue left from which to draw the two annuities of $2,000 each, as the direct bequests will have to be settled first. Had the annuities been specified to be taken from the receipts of a certain piece of property that property could not have been disposed of to pay any other bequest; but it is said that the will merely bequeathes the simple $2,000 per year, without stating from what direct source it is to be derived. Consequently, if all of Colonel Fisk's property is to be sold to furnish the dowry of Mrs. Fisk, and to pay the debts and direct bequests, there will be nothing left to furnish a revenue of $4,000 per year.

The real income from the Grand Opera House can only be produced by its success, and should the performances not be remunerative, there can be no income. It is said that the Erie Railroad Company have prior claims on the building; consequently this property could not be sold to pay any of the bequests. The value of shares in certain speculations can only be determined by the success of the operations, or what the scrip may realize on the market; and should the speculation fail in consequence of the death of Colonel Fisk, the shares will not be worth the paper upon which they are written. It was doubtless under the impression that everything would go on after his death in the same manner as if he still lived, that induced Colonel Fisk to be so liberal in his bequests as he is reported to have been; and it is said that this unfortunate self-deception has led to the trouble and delay in presenting the will to the Surrogate for probate.

[A New York despatch, Feb. 1, said: "The will of James Fisk was admitted to probate to-day. The estate was sworn to as not exceeding a million dollars. His widow is the sole executrix, Mr. Jordan acting as co-legatee."]

Slaughter of the Finny Tribe.

From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Union.

The fisheries of Suffolk County, L. I., have become the principal employment and profit of the people the last few years. The fish known as the menhaden, or moss bunker, is their principal catch, though hundreds are engaged in the shore fisheries. In 1871 the yield was as follows: Peconic Bay, 70,-690,300; Great South Bay, 44,002,200; Huntington Bay, 8,117,800; West Hampton Bay, 600,000; Southampton Bay, 300,000. Total, 124,610,000. From this number of fish 600,588 gallons of oil were rendered. From these waters Barren Island was supplied with 34,504,000 fish, from which was realized 155,300 gallons of oil, and 3,300 tons of manure. The floating factory of the Messrs. Luce rendered 27,000,000 fish, and realized 130,000 gallons of oil, and 1,700 tons of manure. Of these 800,000 were caught in Prince's Bay, and 900,000 in the Long Island bays. The Connecticut factories received from the Long Island bays 34,129,000 fish. The shore seines, nets and pounds set by farmers desiring fish for manufacturing purposes caught 15,159,000 fish.

The prices of oil and manure were lower in 1871 than for several years previous. Thus fish oil is worth now 35 cents per gallon, and the manure $12 per ton. This would make the factory products of Suffolk County worth $492,351.84, and of the waters of the whole island, $646,547.78.

THE BIG GRAPEVINE.

History of the Mammoth Vine of Santa Barbara, Cal.

From the Santa Barbara Press.

We are indebted to a friend for a very interesting account of the Big Grapevine. This vine, as will be seen by reference to our report of real estate transactions, has passed into the hands of an enterprising gentleman from Ohio. He has been fortunate enough to secure a fine tract of land surrounding this noted vine.

The account which we give below is not only interesting, but in the main is strictly accurate. The product of this wonderful vine is quite in keeping with its great size. We are very glad that the property has passed into the hands of an honorable and intelligent American. It is more or less embarrassing for strangers to find themselves standing by this great prodigy, asking questions of the owner who cannot speak a word of English. The vine also needs a little care, and this it would not receive at the hands of its former owner. The account to which we refer, and for which the writer will accept our thanks, is as follows:

This estate has been in the possession of the Dominguez family over three-quarters of a century, being the most noted place in Southern California, attracting tourists from all parts of the globe. It was conveyed by the city authorities of Santa Barbara to Dona Marcella Felix de Dominguez, who has now conveyed it to Mr. Server, of Canton, Ohio. Soon after having made her will, she departed this life at the ripe old age of 105 years, leaving 360 lineal descendants. We quote from "Hyatt's Hand-Book of Grape Culture:" "Santa Barbara Mammoth Vine.—We call this the Mammoth, not so much on account of the size of its fruit, as of its vine, and of its prodigiously prolific bearing properties." He then proceeds to say: "One of the celebrities of Spanish California is the immense and beautiful grapevine now growing at the Montecito, two or three miles below Santa Barbara. The planter of the vine was Dona Marcellina Feliz Dominguez, of the earliest expedition to Sonora, before 1780."

This now famous vine, some seventy years since was the riding-whip of the Spanish lady, presented to her by her lover, which, after the ride, was planted by her, and has now developed into that grand memento of love, the largest and most famous vine in the world.

Beside the old vine is an offspring, only 12 years old, fast approaching the dimensions of the parent, and fully as prolific. Under the genial branches of this youthful vine is a large dancing-floor, where, according to the custom of the Spaniards, on Sabbath days and Sabbath evening are performed the love-dances of a new generation of Spanish lads and lasses in their fandangos, enlivened by the voluptuous swells of music and free drafts of Camulus. Close by reposes the ancient riding-whip, spreading her venerable branches over an area of more than 5,000 square feet of ground, the tutelar guardian of the rancho, whose branches intertwine with those of her offspring, and those of a neighboring fig tree, annually laden with blue figs. These people truly have long had the privilege (now passed away) of sitting, as well as dancing, under their own vine and fig-tree.

According to Hyatt, before the death of the aged Dona, this vine was made to produce more than any known grapevine in all America, North or South. Between 1850 and 1860, it had been trailed over some eighty yards in circumference, with a trunk twelve inches in diameter, rising clear eight feet from the ground.

Some years it has borne over six thousand bunches of ripe and sound grapes, or close on to eight thousand pounds, and become the wonder of every resident or sojourner in this part of California. And what is more, for the last thirty years it has principally maintained the old woman and her numerous family.

"Professor Silliman, when he visited it last year, said he never heard of such an immense grape-vine in any other country, which is saying a great deal, as he has travelled much in the South of Europe." Charles Loring Brace, in his work on California, refers to this vine, having measured it himself. To-day the trunk of the vine in the thickest place measures four feet four inches in circumference, its branches being supported by fifty-two trellises, having for a number of years produced annually from five to six tons, or from ten to twelve thousand pounds of grapes. It is estimated that during the last sixty years its total yield approximates the enormous product of half a million pounds of grapes, which at five cents per pound, would amount to twenty-five thousand dollars.

Rev. Robert Bently, in his Thanksgiving sermon, delivered at the Union Thanksgiving services, held in the Santa Barbara Congregational Church, Nov. 30, 1871, thus refers to this vine: "A nuncio from Rome, who visited this place not long since, and who, in his observations and readings had made the subject of vines his specialty, asserted that the great grapevine in this vicinity is as large again as the famous vine of Fontainebleau in France, larger than any found among the villas in the vicinity of Rome, and surpasses any of which Pliny gives record in his history and travels." The rancho on which this vine stands is situated on Montecito Creek, and is watered by a stream from the Hot Springs, a mile distant. The land and sea view is unsurpassed, the situation being equi-distant from the Pacific on the south and the Santa Inez Mountains on the north.

WISCONSIN TOBACCO.

A Serious Controversy as to the Value of the Crop.

From the Janesville Gazette.

During the past few weeks the weather has been favorable for tobacco stripping. Most of last year's crop is now ready for packing, and buyers from the East are on hand prepared to purchase, provided growers will accept their bids. But right here arises a difficulty. Our farmers do not know the market value of this product, and are consequently suspicious that the low prices offered by buyers is the result of a combination amongst them against producers. Nor are we certain but such is the case, for we can see that the opportunity is in the hands of the buyers to fix their own figures on the entire crop. Eight, nine, and ten cents are offered, which, on comparison with the quotations on New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Ohio lots, seems small. But it must be remembered that Wisconsin tobacco has not been long enough upon the market to acquire for itself a reputation sufficient to give it a distinctive location among Eastern quotations. It is placed under the head of "Western," on which the quoted prices range from seven and a half to fourteen cents a pound. Wisconsin tobacco may be equal in quality to Pennsylvania or New York seed leaf, which sells as high as 45 or 50 cents a pound, but it is not probable that such is the case, from the fact that (soil and climate being equally favorable) our tobacco producers have not had the experience in its culture and subsequent cure to enable them to place the crop before the buyers in as perfect a condition as those of old tobacco-growing districts, who have been thoroughly educated to the process.

Time will determine the value of the Wisconsin crop. If it proves to be of superior quality it will gradually assume a leading position upon the market. If it is valuable, it will be sought for, as the tendency of buyers to favor lots from a particular locality will give to that locality a reputation, and as that reputation increases, so will the price increase until the maximum is reached. We are not disposed to favor buyers who would plot against the interests of our farmers, and, moreover, we are inclined to believe that there is cause for the complaints which reach us daily from the tobacco district. In a few years, when Rock County has served its apprenticeship in tobacco-growing, we shall better understand how to deal with buyers. Just now they have us at a disadvantage.

Lord Fitzroy Lennox—Was He Lost with the Steamship President?

A London journal of recent date publishes the following extraordinary and romantic statement: There has just died at Battersea-rise, Wandsworth, a person who some few months since was expected to startle the world with a revelation more mystifying and of wider interest than the cause celebre of Tichborne, now dragging its weary length along. It will be within the recollection of those whose memory dates back to the time of the loss of the ill-fated vessel, the President, that among the voyagers who were at the time supposed to have found, without one single exception, a watery grave, two were singled out as more than ordinary passengers, and their loss was specially dwelt upon in the newspapers of the day—one, on account of his universal popularity as an actor—the gifted Tyrone Power; the other—Lord Fitzroy Lennox. The family, having no reason to doubt the authenticity of the story, and it being proved beyond all reasonable doubt that Lord Fitzroy Lennox had taken his passage and embarked in the President, his loss was duly mourned, the sudden and special circumstances adding to the distress of the grief-stricken parents.

But if we are to believe the story of the person whose death we are recording, and who claimed to be Lord F. Lennox himself, he was not wrecked, nor at the time of the wreck was he even on board the President. He did not leave New York at all; but, after going on board, returned ashore; nor did he embark from the port in the ill-fated vessel. This statement, without the faintest trace of eccentricity or system of aberration of mind, he maintained to his dying day, and his last request, when in full possession of his consciousness, which has, we know, been acted upon, was that he should be buried in what he asserted was his true name, and that his coffin plate should be inscribed with his full style and title—viz., Lord Fitzroy George Gordon Lennox. Monday, therefore, saw the remains (if the inscription on the funeral urn is to be credited and accepted in the spirit of the truth tablets should generally carry with them) of Lord Fitzroy Lennox committed to their last resting place, attended only by three mourners and some twenty fellow clerks, was followed as a last mark of special respect. The coffin plate bears the following inscription: "Lord Fitzroy George Charles Gordon Lennox, aged 51. Died Dec. 3, 1871."

The ground for this was deceased's statement, so far removed from hallucination that it fully satisfied many well able to judge, and more especially one medical gentleman of some eminence as a London practitioner, who, after spending much valuable time in investigating the truth of the story, was so convinced of his identity as the missing member of the Lennox family, that he treated him on all occasions not as an impostor, but as a friend and confidant; and, in his professional capacity, sanctioned the making out of the certificate of death in the full style and title of the Lord Fitzroy Lennox. Passing under the name of Henry Clay, but generally known as the "Captain," the deceased obtained a situation with the London & Southwestern Railroad Company, and has been employed as clerk at their London Goods Terminus for the last twelve years, earning the respectful esteem of all his fellow servants.

IOWA.

The State in 1871.

The following is synopsized from the report for 1871 of Secretary Shaffer, of the Iowa State Agricultural Society:

The rain-fall was 67 1-3 inches during the year.

The counties report, with a single exception, that better breeds of cattle are being used. It is claimed that the short-horns, crossed upon the common cattle of the country, produce a better class of stock than any other cross.

Reference is made to the interest that was taken during 1871 in swine, superior animals having been brought from distant points. The idea is advanced that the threatened abandonment of hogs by many farmers is wrong, and the going out of sheep-breeding, is brought in to illustrate the bad policy of abandoning any kind of stock when depression occurs. Many of those who sold their flocks of sheep for a mere song now regret their folly.

The hog stock marketed in 1871 was declared superior to the stock of any previous year, the stock being superior both in shape and weight.

The sheep interest is glanced at, as also are dogs denounced as in the cause of losses among sheep. The farmers are advised to press the war against dogs until their voices can be heard to some purpose.

The wheat crop of the year is represented as having been good, both in quality and quanity, winter wheat particularly successful. It is urged that more attention be given to the selection of seed, that States exchange their best specimens with each other, and that seed wheat should be more thoroughly cleaned than is usually done.

The crop of oats is said to have been unusually heavy. Some of the new sorts sent out by the Department of Agriculture, both of wheat and oats, are reported failures.

The corn crop is reported as having been the best ever grown in the State.

Thirty-four counties report an increased interest in sorghum as a source of syrup and sugar, and figures show that sorghum can be made to yield more profit than other crops grown in Iowa. Failures have been numerous, but all the evidences go to show that the Chinese sugar-cane can be grown advantageously; the figures show it, and very many farmers are abundantly supplied with syrup and sugar who otherwise would not feel able to provide themselves with these articles.

The planting of fruit, ornamental and timber trees has been practiced more in 1871 than in any other year since the settlement of the State. Some counties have planted timber trees by the hundreds of thousands.

The potato crop is reported unusually large, large shipments having been made to Chicago and St. Louis.

The locust visited some portions of the State. Suel Foster reports damage to the amount of $1,000 to his trees. Another party in Jones County reports damage to the amount of $5,000. Reports come from Scott County, as also several other counties, of great losses.

Various opinions are expressed as to the nature of disease; symptoms varying, some localities reporting hog-cholera, others putrid fevers. All treatment, as a general thing, proved unavailing. Mention is made of remedies that had been extensively used in some States, and in many cases favorable results reported; but well-attested cases of cures are wanted.

The immigration to the State is reported as having been very large. More immigrants have come from Illinois than from any other State.

The entries at the last State Fair are reported as 400 larger than at any former fair in the State, and the attendance and receipts are reported as larger than at any previous fair in the State.

The Treasurer, P. Melendy, reported:

Receipts	$22,280 95
Expenditures	15,779 95
	$6,501.00

HYDROPHOBIA.

Treatment in the Recent Case at Flint, Mich.

Correspondence of the Detroit Tribune.

The subject of so much discussion, Mr. Burt True, was bitten by a rabid dog last May. The dog had bitten several animals, and was killed. Young True was bitten in the centre of the inside of the right hand. Being in the country at the time, it was some twelve hours before he reached a surgeon, who cauterized the wound with nitrate of silver. The wound healed, and remained so until between two and three weeks since, when it became irritable and broke out again. Soon the first marked symptoms of hydrophobia showed themselves—convulsions, "barking like a dog," froth at the mouth, and making strenuous efforts to bite everything that came near. During these convulsions, the patient would seize the pillows from his bed in his teeth and shake and rend them with all the seeming ferocity of an angry dog. An intense dread of water also exhibited itself, the sight of which threw him into the most terrible convulsions, at these times requiring the united strength of five men to keep him under subjection, in fact, every symptom of hydrophobia made itself conspicuous. The patient was attacked on Friday evening, Jan. 19. On Saturday night, his physician, Dr. Axford, reached him, and at once was convinced of the terrible nature of the disease. Having had a case similar some seven or eight years since, where the patient recovered under his treatment, and has remained well ever since, after consulting the physician present, Dr. McCall, it was decided to place the patient upon the same treatment which had been successful in this former case, which for the aid it may be to others who suffer from this disease, we here give as follows: The injection under the skin of large doses of morphine, and the administration of large doses of castor, which is a powerful antispasmodic. About one grain of the sulphate of morphine was injected under the skin once in four hours, and half a drachm of the powdered castor, mixed with syrup, given internally.

The effect was to produce sleep in about half an hour, which lasted about an hour and a half, when the convulsions returned at intervals of an hour to an hour and a half until 9 o'clock Sunday morning, when the last convulsion occurred, after which he suffered severely from obstinate vomiting until Monday, at 10 o'clock, when that also ceased, leaving the patient comparatively easy, but very much prostrated. Since that time he has gradually improved, and now is to all appearances quite well. In addition to the above treatment, small quantities of chloroform were inhaled at times, and on Sunday morning the patient was wrapped in a woollen blanket wrung out of a warm solution of muriate of ammonia, 18 to 20 grains to the ounce. This was the treatment which checked this fearful malady, and which Dr. Axford, for the sake of humanity, is anxious should be published to the world, and thoroughly tested.

How a Man Feels When he Freezes—Narrow Escape from Death.

Paris, Ky., (Jan. 29) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Last night, Dr. J. T. McMillan, a young dentist of this place, who was returning from a visit to North Middletown, a small country village of this county, (situated about ten miles northeast from here,) was found by a negro man employed by Mr. Frank Ford, and who was returning home from Paris, about half-past nine o'clock, in an insensible condition, and almost frozen to death. We give the Doctor's own account of his journey, and his miraculous escape from the icy clutches of the grim monster:

"I started from North Middletown at 6 1-2 o'clock, with sufficient wrapping, as I thought to protect me from cold. After having proceeded about three miles on my journey, my feet became very cold. By stamping my feet upon the floor of the buggy I imagined I was perfectly warm, as my feet troubled me no longer, and the cold sensations through my body ceased. I, however, felt dull and sleepy, like a man who is drunk. I didn't care for anything. At this point I believe I began to freeze, and ought to have known it, but felt so comfortable that I did not examine my situation. After I had driven about three miles further my hat was blown off, but, being in a hurry to reach Paris, I did not stop to hunt for it. When I had proceeded, perhaps a mile further, letting the reins lie in the bottom of the buggy, and paying no attention to my driving, my horse shied off the side of the road and ran upon a rock pile. I then attempted to get the lines and pull him off when I discovered I had lost the entire use of my right, and could barely use the left hand; with this one I attempted to pull him off the rocks, but, the buggy wheels being locked, I could not do it. I then got out of my buggy, and in doing so struck the bridge of my nose across the wheel and cut it severely. I then went to the head of the horse, took hold of the bit and attempted to pull him around, but he would not move. I then commenced to unharness him, with the expectation of pulling the buggy off the rocks myself, feeling all the time very sleepy. When I had almost completed the task of unhitching the horse from the buggy the desire for sleep became so great that I could bear it no longer, and I laid down upon the rocks by the side of the horse and went to sleep. I must have lain there some fifteen or thirty minutes, when I was aroused by the boy who found me. Upon his asking me where he should take me, I told him to Paris, still not being aware of my critical condition. Upon arriving in Paris my feet were put in cold water, which entirely, I think, cured them, as they do not hurt me this morning. My left hand does not give me much pain, and I think will be all right in a few days; but my right hand was badly frozen, nothing seemed to do it any good, and I am afraid I shall lose three, if not all four, of my fingers. Last night when I arrived in Paris, I could give no account of myself, but this morning I remember every incident."

Man's Inhumanity to Man.

From the Flint (Mich.) Citizen.

A few evenings since, a colored man possessing more cunning than conscience, called in at the Waverly House, opposite to this office, and pretended he had the small-pox. Of course Mr. George Callow was glad to get free of the unwelcome visitor, and gave him a little money to leave Flint with. The colored man started from here immediately for Holly, but wishing to get a free ride, on being asked for his fare at Grand Blanc, told the conductor that he had the small-pox and no money. He was then immediately dropped there, which was probably just what he wanted, and it is now confidently believed that the small-pox story was all a hoax, and that the colored invalid was in robust health at the time.

From the Pontiac (Mich.) Gazette.

The subject of the above remarks died Monday evening—or, perhaps, we ought to say perished from exposure and cold.

The first intelligence we have of Harris is, that he stopped at the Waverly House, at Flint, stating to the proprietor that he was sick and unable to go further. A physician (Dr. Axford) was sent for, who pronounced his disease the small-pox, and requested that he might be kept closely until arrangements could be made for his protection. Instead of obeying this humane advice, the keeper of the hotel drove him off, and got him on a car bound South, thus lending his aid in distributing a malignant disease that might have been put out of the way of further mischief if the precautions of the physician had been heeded. When the conductor called for his fare, Harris acknowledged he had the small-pox, and was without money, and was dropped at Grand Blanc, at night, poorly clad, and half starved. Thence he started through the snow, on a bitter cold evening, with the fever raging in his veins, to walk to Holly. The news, however, preceded him, and, before he reached the town, an officer met him holding a lodged pistol at his head, compelling him to make a circuit of the village. His feet were now so swollen from the cold that he carried his boots in his hand, and walked barefoot through the snow. Pursued like a savage beast, without food, slowly freezing, in spite of a high fever, he reached Davisburgh, where he found a brief respite, but was soon started again on his way, after being detained for stealing, and reached Pontiac, when, after wandering about a few hours, he was finally taken in charge by the city officials, and confined in a rudely-constructed shed, where, after a brief struggle with the disease and the cold, he died.

The Will of Isaac Rich.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—The will of the late Isaac Rich was entered for probate to-day. After numerous private bequests, among which is $10,000 to the Rev. Joseph Cummings, President of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., Mr. Rich directs that all his estate and property shall finally go to the Trustees of the Boston Wesleyan University and be under its management and direction to promote and perpetuate piety and learning; and, inasmuch as he hopes the Boston Theological Seminary will be merged in the Boston University, he directs his Trustees, within three years after his decease, in case the Boston University shall have become possessed of real and personal estate to the value of $200,000, to pay to the Trustees of said University the sum of $10,000; in five years, $20,000; in seven years, $30,000, and at the end of ten years to convey to said Trustees all the real, personal, and mixed estate, together with the accumulations for their absolute use and disposal forever. In case the Boston University does not within ten years acquire property to the value of $200,000, or in case it abandons its charter before that time, one undivided half of the above-mentioned property shall revert to the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn.; $100,000 to the town of Wellfleet, the income of which to be used for purposes of education; $100,000 to the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham; $25,000 to the Preacher's Aid Society of the New England Conference; $25,000 to the New England Educational Society; $25,000 to the Maine Wesleyan Academy at Readfield; $25,000 to the East Maine Academy at Bucksport, and the residue and remainder of all the property to the Wesleyan University at Middletown. Wm. Claflin of Newton, Wm. H. West of Dorchester, and John Goldsbury of Boston, are named as executors. The property under the will is sworn at $1,700,000.

Mysterious Shooting Affair at St. Paul.

From the St. Paul Dispatch Jan. 27.

Yesterday evening, about six o'clock, a lady driving from the direction of the Fort road, down Fort street, and a short distance above Judge Emmett's house, espied a gentleman walking up whom she evidently recognized. Without any warning, first stopping her horse, she drew a revolver and fired three shots in succession at the individual on the sidewalk, when she stopped, either from want of ammunition, or chagrin at her miserable pistol practice.

There were but few persons on the street at the time, one of them being a young man who drives a grocery wagon for Mr. Lanz at the upper end of Fort street, and he had a notion of interfering, but was deterred by the "villainous saltpetre" from approaching the belligerents.

After the lady, as before stated, had exhausted her ammunition or been stricken with sudden pity for her would-be victim, she lowered her pistol and made an imperative sign to the gentleman to come over to her, which he obeyed with fear and trembling. A short conference ensued between the parties, when the young man, evidently in obedience to the mandates of the shootist, entered the cutter and she two drove away at a rate of speed which utterly baffled any chance for the lookers-on to find out their destination.

There were no policemen around, consequently no arrests, and it now remains for the police authorities to ascertain who was the lady who violated the ordinance against shooting in the city limits.

Suspended Animation—Remarkable Case at Dayton, Ohio.

The all-absorbing topic for the past few days in Dayton is the suspended animation of Mrs. Agnes Mohr, a German lady, who resided on Zeigler street. She died last Sunday night of congestion of the brain. After the confusion of the funeral service at the church, Tuesday afternoon, and when the coffin was opened for the friends to take a farewell look, such a life-like appearance was presented by the corpse, her lips and ears being flushed, and there being great warmth of body, that her mother and relatives refused to allow interment, and in consequence the body was placed in a vault at St. Henry's Cemetery, where hundreds of people flocked to see the corpse. By the earnest solicitations of relatives last evening, the body was removed to the office of the cemetery, which was warmed up for the occasion, and a careful watch kept up all night, when it was plainly noticeable that the cheeks retained their life-like appearance, but were not so warm. As the heat of the room was increased, it was said that perspiration was plainly visible on the face and neck, and remained so during the night and next day. The body will be retained in this room, and receive constant and proper attention until either life is restored or mortification sets in. It is the opinion of those who have seen the body that life will be restored.

Great Railroad Enterprise.

The Peruvian Government proposes a railroad 14,000 feet above the water. It will connect different parts of the country by railway and steamboats, the former going over the main ridge and valleys of the Andes at an elevation of 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, or 7,000 feet higher than the highest point of the Sierra Nevada, crossed by the Central Pacific Railroad. This elevation is within 1,000 feet of perpetual snow. Edward H. Spaulding, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, for four years assistant engineer on the Montclair Railway, has sailed for Peru, in company with some of our best American engineers, who have been selected to accomplish this difficult undertaking. The railway goes from Peru to Arequipa, 40 miles; thence to Puno, on Lake Titicaca, 800 feet above tide water. Lake Titicaca is partly in Bolivia and partly in Peru, and is one of the principal sources of the Amazon, which is navigable for nearly 4,000 miles. The combined railway and steamboat communication will cross the continent at its widest point. Mr. Meigs, the contractor, has had contracts in that country amounting to over one hundred millions of dollars. American styles of cars and rolling stock will be introduced on that railway.

The New Regulations in Regard to Newspapers.

Postmaster General Creswell has directed the new regulation on newspapers sent by mail to be strictly enforced. No name or memorandum can be made on a newspaper inside of the wrapper on which the address is written. It is barely permissible to mark an article with pen or pencil. More than this subjects the paper to letter postage, and the violator of this law to a fine. No printed card, handbill, or advertisement, no written notice, letter or slip of any kind whatsoever must be folded in the paper. To do any of these things is to violate the law. Printed slips pasted on the outside, or folded in papers or periodicals, soliciting notices, are also violations of the law. Senders of transient papers can send bundles of printed matter by weight or transient postage charges, but must not send any written matter in such bundles.

Important Statement by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

The continued donations since our last report, together with the twenty days of mild weather in January, enable us to say that the resources of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society will meet the wants of the present winter. By resources we mean not only what we have actually received, but various sums of which we have been advised, such as the New York Chamber of Commerce fund, and the subscriptions of several cities delayed by negotiation of bonds and other causes, which sums, we presume, will be subject to our order when needed.

We regard it as a duty to make this announcement the earliest day that it could be made with reasonable assurance of its correctness. We can also say that there will be enough to make temporary provision for our charitable institutions whose resources were cut off by the fire. A careful examination of their affairs is now being made by a committee appointed for that purpose.

In our next report, to be published in February, mention will be made of all contributions, both of money and articles, so far as information can be had of the same.

Everything received by this Society will be acknowledged, and we ask all other societies of Chicago to send us an account of their receipts. But, as much was given out by various agencies in the first days after the fire, without record, we also request all Societies and Committees elsewhere to send us an account of their donations not mentioned in our next report, to the end that, in a still further and final report, proper acknowledgement may be made of the entire contributions to our people.

HENRY W. KING, President.

WIRT DEXTER, Chairman Executive Committee.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1872.

A Few Plain Words About the Location of the Government Building.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As I have no real estate the value of which would, so far as I can see, be in any way affected by the location of the new Custom House and Post Office, and as I am not connected with any "Ring" seeking to make money by a change of location, I desire to say a few plain words from a disinterested and business standpoint on the vexed question. It is a well-known fact, that no honest man can or will deny, that, ever since the time when Stephen A. Douglas in the interests of his personal and political friends caused the Post Office to be built at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, that location has been *several blocks south* of the business centre of the city, and, to some extent, remote from nearly all the principal stores, hotels, banks, insurance-offices, and counting-rooms in which the business of Chicago was done.

That location was considered, at the time, an outrage, and caused great indignation, simply because it was not central. The dissatisfaction of the people then was entirely justifiable. It is the duty of the General Government, in selecting a site for a Post Office, Court House, Custom House, &c., in a city like Chicago, to choose one that is central, and will be most accessible and convenient to the great mass of the people. Any other location would be now, as it was seventeen years ago, an outrage. All disinterested citizens will, I think, agree with me in this. A central and suitable block of ground in the business centre of any city of 300,000 inhabitants always will cost a large sum of money. No block of ground within the limits of the boundaries fixed by act of Congress, suitable for the Government buildings (and, when I say suitable, I mean central and accessible to the great business part of Chicago), can probably be bought for less than $1,500,000, simply because there is none which is not worth that sum. For one, I am willing to acquiesce in the selection of the old site, because I believe in the resurrection of Chicago as it was, and in the restoration of her business streets and centres, and because it would generally satisfy the people and injure nobody. But these are the only reasons why I am content. If the location is to be changed, then I demand that some block nearer the centre shall be purchased. Any attempt to remove it further south or west, out of the business centre, would be an unmitigated wrong. Such efforts cannot be successful without causing the strongest suspicions of the justice and honesty of the Government officials. Every man knows that, if the selection of a site were a new question, and the convenience and interests of the whole city even consulted, no location as far south as the present one would be chosen.

A few words about the price of the land: I believe, for one, that a good deal of cheap indignation has been expressed against the owners of the block about to be condemned, without just reason. My impression is, that there has been no time within the last year, either before or since the fire, when this property, without the improvements, could have been bought at private sale, for cash, for less than $1,000,000, or more. The assumed indignation of a part of the press here, and some of our Representatives in Congress, because its owners should have asked over $1,000,000, is all bosh. I happen to know that various members of the United States Senate and of the House were assured by several *high officials* at Washington, when the bill was pending for the purchase of the necessary ground, that it would cost $1,500,000, and that it was worth it. Senator Logan said, in his remarks, that "The object of the bill was to authorize the purchase of the old block, and, if it were otherwise, he would vote against it." Is it any more disreputable for the owners of this land to endeavor to get more than it is worth from the General Government than it is for Mr. Boutwell and other officials, under the cry of extortion, to force them to *take half a million* less. All this cry of extortion is the merest gammon, and is used with "intent to deceive." The owners of the land have fixed *their* price,—the Government has rejected it. The law wisely provides that the value of the land shall be fixed by three or twelve competent and disinterested appraisers. It is absurd in advance to suppose that such an appraisement will not be just and equitable. The Secretary of the Treasury will be entirely safe in trusting their decision; and their opinion of the value of the land, under their solemn oaths, the Secretary will find more reliable than that of some of his present advisers. I believe their award will be satisfactory and just. It cannot be set aside by the Secretary, unless in case of absolute fraud and collusion, which is not a supposable case, without subjecting himself and others to grave suspicions of having axes of their own to grind. And I venture now to predict that the ground will cost the Government less per square foot than any now occupied for public buildings in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or any of the great commercial cities. But if, for any cause, just or unjust, the location shall be changed, then I demand that, in justice to the great majority of the people, and especially the business men, the location shall not be further south than the Court House. Let the block immediately west of Court House square be condemned and taken. This would be accessible to both the West, North, and South Sides, and within immediate reach of both tunnels. It would place all the public buildings, the Courts, both State and National, and all public offices, whether of the City, County, or United States, so near together as to add in every way to the convenience of the public, and yet so remote from other buildings as to be comparatively removed from danger by fire. A change like this would be in the interest of the people; but, if one is to be made simply because of cheapness of land, and regardless of the convenience of business and population, then fairness demands that the block which can be bought the *cheapest inside the city limits*, shall be chosen.

Of one thing the land-jobbers, both in Chicago and Washington, whether of high or low degree, may be assured, viz.: *that they are, and will be, watched.*

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.

The Boston North-End Mission.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Of the many charities of which this city is so justly proud, none exceed in interest that termed "The Boston North-End Mission," of 201 North street. An account of its organization and successful workings may not be without interest to your readers; so I give you a somewhat detailed history of an enterprise that is worthy the attention of all persons who are desirous of raising the fallen ones of earth to a higher condition, and planting anew, in their sin-beclouded hearts, the sentiment of Hope.

Early in 1867, a small "Ragged School" was established, and, becoming an institution for Christian work and worship, gradually extended and perfected its arrangements, until a Sunday School, an Industrial School, a Stated Chapel Service, a Free Reading-Room, a Restaurant, and a Home for Penitent Females were included in its sphere of benevolence.

The sessions of this School were first held in one single room; afterwards, two rooms and a cellar; and, finally, a whole house was obtained, which is held in fee,—the title being in a body corporate, consisting of Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Esq., Ezra Farnsworth Esq., and Professor Eben Tourjee.

The act of incorporation was approved March 31, 1870; Section 1 of which provides that the Boston North-End Mission is "for the purpose of promoting the spiritual welfare, and improving the social and moral condition, of the vicious and degraded portion of the community." Section 2, that "said corporation may hold real and personal estate, not exceeding $50,000 in value, for the aforesaid purposes."

One year ago, the Managers of the Mission appealed to the public for funds sufficient to purchase the building occupied in part by them at that time, and meeting a favorable response, bought the structure, 201 North street, for $18,000.

A description of what this house was before taken possession of by the present occupants would be too lengthy for your columns; enough that it was one of the vilest stews of the disreputable locality in which it was situated.

Now, mark the change! The basement is furnished with laundry, closets, cooking-apparatus, and steam-heating furnaces, for the entire upper portion of the building; and an apartment opening to the street is used as a cheap restaurant, where meals are furnished at cost, as well as *free* meals, coffee, &c., given to the destitute.

The "Mission Hall," upon the ground floor, is arranged with an eye to the artistic,—being furnished with settees, lecture-desk, piano, organ, song-roll, library, and current periodicals for those wishing to read; and will comfortably seat 400 people.

In it are held the regular Sunday-School sessions, the prayer and preaching meetings, as well as all concerts, festivals, special praise-meetings, etc., from time to time given in aid of the local work.

The second and third floors contain the Matron's apartments, work-rooms, school-rooms, residence of the Missionary, with conveniences of closets and bathing apparatus.

The fourth and fifth stories consist of clean, well-furnished lodging-rooms.

In addition, the building will contain hospital conveniences for the sick.

Thus the friends of reform have for their use a well-ordered hotel, and the patronage bestowed upon it is the highest encomium they could desire.

The Industrial Schools connected with the Mission have been signally successful; but the especial object for which the Managers are now laboring is the founding of an Industrial Home in the country, combining with it a boarding-house, and, close at hand, an establishment for manual labor, where all occupants can be profitably employed. The aim is to make the Home *self-supporting*, and without doubt, in a short time, it will become *remunerative*; but capital to effect this is needed in the beginning.

To raise money sufficient to build and furnish such a Home, the ladies of Boston, and throughout New England, will hold a Fair in the Music Hall, commencing Monday, Feb. 5, 1872, to continue about ten days.

They ask the co-operation of the benevolent everywhere, whether in churches, families, or as single individuals; and trust they may receive liberal donations of money and goods.

Money contributions should be sent to the Treasurer, Ezra Farnsworth, Esq., 4 Winthrop square, who will acknowledge them through the public press.

Isaac P. Mills, Esq., will receive donations of goods, at 160 State street.

Since the plan upon which the Mission is conducted is *wholly unsectarian*, all can unite therein; and though it be but little that each person can give, still the aggregate will swell the fund that shall enable these noble men and women to accomplish their most hallowed enterprise.

M. M-D.

—The contract has been let for the extension of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad from New Ulm, its present western terminus, to the State line, a distance of 108½ miles, by the 1st of January, 1873. The completion of the road is made necessary at that time by the terms of the act of Congress donating lands in aid of its construction. The road will ultimately be built to the Big Sioux River, and there, probably, to a connection with the Northern Pacific.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY

Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly, as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ 2.00
Five copies, one year	7.50
Ten copies, one year	12.50
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	20.00
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	50.00

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ 6.00
Five copies, one year	27.50
Ten copies, one year	50.00

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum	$12.00

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum	$2.50

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No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

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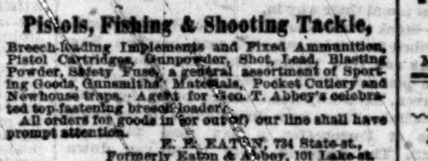

GUNS, RIFLES,

Pistols, Fishing & Shooting Tackle,

Breech-loading Implements and Fixed Ammunition, Pistol Cartridges, Gunpowder, Shot, Lead, Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse, a general assortment of Sporting Goods, Gunsmiths' Materials, Pocket Cutlery and Newhouse Traps. Agents for Geo. T. Abbey's celebrated top-fastening breech-loaders. All orders for goods in our of our line shall have prompt attention.

E. E. EATON, 734 State-st., Formerly Eaton & Abbey, 101 Lake-st.

MINERAL SPRING WATER.

DUNBAR'S

Wonderful Discovery

BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER

Of Waukesha, Wis.

Acknowledged cure of Bright's Disease, Diabetes and all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder. Hon. S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, restored to health by its use in six weeks.

J. W. MILLS, General Agent for State of Illinois, Wholesale and Retail Supply Depot,

730 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO, ILL.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD LINE

Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,

THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.

Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 376 State-st., Chicago.

Established 1840.

INSURANCE.

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Claims taken against insolvent companies for collection.

T. L. MILLER, 45 South Desplaines-st., 374 Wabash-av.

Enterprise Ins. Co.

Claims taken for collection against this company.

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REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

I continue to buy the claims of those having settled at 25 cents, also the scrip for 4, 8, and 12 months.

R. D. STILES, 524 Wabash-av.

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We will buy policies in this Company for cash.

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Policy-holders and attorneys having claims for collection are requested to call on

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

WE WILL BUY

REPUBLIC INS. CO.'S

Certificates of indebtedness, 4, 8, and 12 months.

HERDMANN & LARMINIE, 36 South Canal-st., Room 1.

Cleveland Ins. Co.

A few adjusted claims against the above Company bought at

CITIZENS' BANK, 167 West Madison-st.

INSURANCE.

A limited amount of adjusted claims against the State, and Allemania Ins. Co. of Cleveland, wanted for cash. People's of San Francisco for sale.

J. E. JOHNSON, 55 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

INSURANCE.

WANTED—Policies and claims against the Lamar, People's, Republic, Occidental and Putnam Insurance Companies for cash. Apply to

JAMES BAXTER & CO., 85 Central Union Block.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Halsted-st., near Madison.

LUCILLE WESTERN

EVERY EVENING,

Commencing Monday, Feb. 5, in her original version of

EAST LYNNE;

EAST LYNNE;

EAST LYNNE;

EAST LYNNE;

Or, The Elopement.

In active preparation her entirely NEW PLAY, entitled the

MENDICANT;

Or, Stricken Blind.

Friday, BENEFIT OF MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.

Saturday, GRAND EAST LYNNE MATINEE.

Box book now open. Seats secured six days in advance without extra charge.

4,000 Children!

Were present at the last lecture in this city by Prof. RICHARDS, at Farwell Hall, in 1871.

There will only be

Room for 2,000!

THIS AFTERNOON, Saturday, Feb. 3, at the

Second Baptist Church,

Corner Morgan and Monroe-sts., to hear him upon

SCIENCE IN SOAP BUBBLES!

And witness his BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS! Doors open at 1 o'clock. Lecture begins at 2, precisely. Tickets for adults, 25 cts.; for children, 15 cts.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF

The Lingards

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE GREATEST BILL YET OFFERED!

Monday—BILLY MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

CENTRAL HALL,

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

Last night of the world-famous

Manning's Minstrels!

Rebecca Jane!

Stars of the Opera!

Feats of Magic!

A Trip to Paris!

Last Manning Matinee this afternoon at 2½ p. m.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE,

Union Park Congregational Church.

HEAR

GEN. KILPATRICK,

The Dashing Military Orator, on

"THE AMERICAN STUMP!"

NEXT TUESDAY EVENING.

Admission, 50 cts.; reserved seats, 75 cts. For sale at Strehl's Drug Store, 60 West Madison-st.; West Side Library, 128 West Madison-st., and Horton's Library, 639 West Lake-st.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

"Who Are The Vulgar?"

Those who do not attend

JAMES PARTON'S

GREAT LECTURE

NEXT MONDAY EVENING.

Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seat, 75 cts. Tickets now for sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st., Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 112 Wabash-av., and Cobb's Library, 479 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

FIRST WEEK OF MARK HUGHES.

Under the Lamp Post! Under the Lamp Post! Great Railroad Collision. The Stock Yard Dummy Off the Track. Obeying Orders. The Picnic Skirmishers.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of the great sensational artists

HARRIGAN AND HART.

In active preparation, the grand, allegorical picture of PROGRESS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Halsted-st., near Madison.

The management takes pleasure in announcing, for positively this week only, an engagement with

MR. JOSEPH MURPHY,

Who will appear in Fred G. Meader's highly sensational drama HELP, entirely re-written and re-arranged and with the introduction of entirely new scenery by Farren, and novel mechanical effects by Barstowe, makes it the most attractive of all modern dramas. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

Every evening until further notice, the great Comedy of the age

TRUE AS STEEL!

Glorious Farce of the

OBSTINATE FAMILY.

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Top and Open Buggies, Democrat Wagon, and Harness,

At auction, on Saturday morning, Feb. 3, at 11½ o'clock, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 2 & 4 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE,

New and second-hand FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, TABLE CUTLERY, &c., at Auction, on Saturday morning, Feb. 3, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 2 and 4 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, etc.,

At auction, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 6, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 2 and 4 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF

Parlor and Chamber Sets,

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Rockers, Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Lounges, Carpets, Crockery, Mirrors, Window Shades, etc.,

On Saturday, Feb. 3, at 9½ o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Manly T. Sworthout and H. L. Jacques, under the style and firm name of Sworthout & Jacques, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All claims must be paid to M. T. Sworthout, who is alone authorized to close up the affairs of said firm.

M. T. SWORTHOUT.

Feb. 1, 1872. H. L. JACQUES.

The boot and shoe business heretofore carried on by said firm will be continued at the same place, 180 South Halsted-st., by the undersigned.

M. T. SWORTHOUT.

C. H. NICHOLS.

DISSOLUTION.

By mutual agreement, the firm of Francis & Webber has been dissolved from and after this date.

J. N. FRANCIS,

C. E. WEBBER.

Having sold my interest in the firm to J. N. FRANCIS, he will assume the payment of the debts, and is authorized to collect all debts due, settling up the business of the late firm.

C. E. WEBBER.

Having purchased the interest of C. E. Webber, the undersigned will continue the business on his own account, paying and collecting all debts of the late firm.

J. N. FRANCIS.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Chas. Holland, Geo. A. Frear, and J. Appleton Wilson, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

CHAS. HOLLAND,

GEO. A. FREAR,

J. APPLETON WILSON.

The sales of patent rights under the "Frear Stove" patents, will hereafter be carried on by C. Holland, corner Ellis-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., for account of the undersigned owners of said patent right.

C. HOLLAND,

GEO. A. FREAR,

Chicago, Feb. 2, 1872. JOHN M. WILSON.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

First-class Clyde-built steamers from New York to Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry, &c., sailing every Wednesday and Saturday. Extra berth when required. Accommodations are unsurpassed. Tickets granted to and from all parts of Europe. Cabin, from Chicago, $87 and $97 currency. Express trains from Chicago and steerage, $36. Drafts at lowest rates, and through bills lading granted with quick despatch. Apply, for further information, to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 224 Wabash-av.

J. WARRACK, General Manager.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHICAGO ACADEMY,

No. 11 Eighteenth-st.

H. H. BABCOCK, Principal. Next term begins Monday, Feb. 5.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

A STREET SENSATION.

A Married Man Takes a Strange Lady to a Theatre, and Gets into Trouble.

The Husband of the Unknown Fair One Comes Down "Like a Wolf on the Fold."

Interesting Prelude to a Divorce Case Pending in the Superior Court.

Domestic difficulties are generally confined within the precincts of the house divided against itself. Not so, however, in the case of George H. and Addie Clarke, husband and wife, whose family secrets have recently become a public theme.

At 10 o'clock last evening, loiterers in front of the Globe Theatre, on Desplaines street, were attracted by tones of anger which rung clearly through the chilly air. The first words heard were, "This thing is about played out. That woman is my wife, and if you don't let her with me, I'll shoot you." Suiting the action to the word, a dapper little man, set off with a shiny stovepipe hat, flourished a formidable revolver in the vicinity of a great six-footer's fifth rib. Between the two stood a young woman with dishevelled locks of rippling brown, who cried out, like one distracted, for help.

Meanwhile, the altercation between the men waxed warm. The taller of the two told the little fellow to go to a place where frost is unknown, and, catching the female in his brawny arms, flung her bodily into a buggy that was standing near by. This done, the longitudinal person jumped into the vehicle after the lady, and, gathering up the reins, lashed the horses, and started toward Madison street. The knight of the pistol shouted "halt!" and dashed after the retreating pair. He managed to catch the hinder wheel of the buggy, and so impeded its movement that the fugitives were obliged to pause in their flight. Meanwhile the pursuer kept calling out in tones stentorian: "Give me back my wife! I'll shoot you if you don't. We are not yet divorced. I don't want her running around with other men."

This turnout soon attracted the attention of two police,—Officers Simmons and Moran,—and, as the runaways were about making a fresh start, the officers were upon them and pursuer and pursued were alike made captive. All three were conveyed to Madison Street Station, where the men were accommodated with separate cells and the lady was given a seat by a red hot stove in the prisoner's corridor. A TRIBUNE reporter sought an interview and was indulged in his wish.

The man who made the outcry was first visited. He was found pacing uneasily around his cell, muttering things incoherent. He readily consented to make a statement, which was, in substance, as follows:

My name is G. H. Clark. I keep a restaurant and boarding-house at No. 159 South Halsted street. I married Annie Pollard on the 2d day of last July. It was at Ripon, Wis. She and I lived happily together for some time after we came here, which was soon after our marriage. Then she displeased me by her actions, and I warned her of the consequences. She was too free with other men, and I would not stand it. At the end of December we had a row, and she left. Since then she has resided with her mother, at No. 599 West Lake street. I kept a watch on her, and last night was told that she had gone to the Globe with a strange man. I followed her there, and you know the rest. She was married before, she told me, to some man in Blackberry, Ill. I don't know what to make of her. I filed a bill for a divorce on the 1st of January, and she filed a cross bill the day after. The trial comes up in the Superior Court next Monday.

Clark made other statements relative to Mrs. Clark, which would hardly admit of publication.

Our reporter then sought out Carter, the man who had Mrs. Clark at the Globe. He is a stalwart, fine-looking man, having a jolly face, which certainly does not indicate an intriguing character. He said:

"Well, my good nature has got me into a fix. That woman lives over the way from me. I keep a crockery store at No. 887 West Lake street. My name is Fred. O. Carter. I am married, and have a wife and two children."

The reporter asked why he indulged his fancy for theatricals in company with another man's wife.

Mr. Carter continued: "Well, that was my confounded good nature all through. The lady asked me to drive her down to Mr. Van Buren's office. He is her lawyer. On the way there she said, 'Let us go to the theatre.' I said, 'All right—if you say so.' Then we went. I didn't know she was married until that hop-o'-my thumb put that revolver to my breast. He didn't scare me, though, no more than if he was a little dog. The worst of it is, my wife is waiting for me home, and here I am locked up, all through my good nature. The deuce take the women, anyway; they're always getting men into trouble."

With which philosophical reflection Mr Carter concluded his remarks.

The "lady in the case" was next interviewed. She is rather a pretty woman, and has a certain fluency of speech, which indicates good practice. Our reporter told her what Clark had said of her. She said:

"Let him prove it. I am his third wife. He was divorced from his first two. Jeb's daughter couldn't live with Clark. He threw myself, my sewing machine, and my trunk out of his house on New Year's Day. He's a terror, that's what he is. I was foolish to marry him. 'Twas I taught him all he knows, even to his A B C's. He can't say anything against me that he can prove. I was always proper and respectable. Carter is a perfect gentleman. I don't think I did wrong in going to the theatre, because his wife knew all about it. But 'tis a bad world. Oh, dear!"

And Mrs. Clark relapsed into a soft slumber, from which the hasty tread of the midnight interviewer had aroused her.

The station-keeper then turned lock and key on the interesting trio, and they were left to the disposition of Justice Scully.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

List of Killed and Injured by the Disaster on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 2.—The following are the names of the passengers killed by the accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad: Julius Smith; Mrs. Proctarius, wife of Professor Proctarius, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Miss Miller; William Stills, wife, and daughter, of Reading, Pa. The following is the list of the injured: Hon. E. L. Dana; Sheriff Whitaker; Miss Traxell; Miss Spayd, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.; George Brader; a man named Wolf, of White Haven; John Cox, of Bethlehem; Conductor Seigfriet, and a brakeman, name unknown. Miss Traxell and Messrs. Brader, Wolf, Cox, and the Conductor, are considered seriously injured.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—A Scranton special states that shortly after the removal of the bodies to the Mansion House, three others died, one being a female school teacher. The accident was from a broken rail caused by the frost. The engine and the two first cars went over safely. The next car breaking its coupling, was precipitated down a steep embankment, dragging the next car after it. All the passengers were more or less injured. The company did everything for the comfort of the passengers after the accident. This is the first instance of life lost on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Later details of the accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad state that the anguish and dismay of the passengers who tumbled down the embankment was fearful. The engineer, fireman, and two or three others came to the rescue of the suffering. The first body drawn out from the fore part of the car was a colored gentleman, whose features were almost destroyed, his face and forehead being crushed up. Though warm, he was quite dead. The feet of the colored woman were next seen extending from beneath the part of the car that was still burning. In a few seconds the broken and charred timber was removed, and the dead body of a full-grown person was exposed. Near this body was that of another colored female, the daughter of the first mentioned, aged about 13 years. In addition to this young girl, the colored woman had also an infant, which she was carrying in her arms when she entered the train. Search was at once instituted for it. Around the opposite side of the car, about eight feet off, the little creature was found, with its body curled up, crying out lustily for its dead mother. The child had received no injuries of any moment. While several of the crowd were engaged with the child, the dead bodies of two ladies were drawn out. Both were well dressed, and of apparently respectable birth, but greatly disfigured about the head and neck by the severity of the wounds that had caused their death. Five dead bodies were stretched side by side on the snow. Each being soon soaking in the blood that was flowing from their open gashes and horrible bruises, a wild, indescribable picture was presented.

Additional names of persons injured, of whom four (whose names are not reported) have since died, are as follows: S. H. Mellon, Towanda; John Lally, Pittston; Mrs. Montayne, Brooklyn; Luther Woodward, Wilkesbarre; Kate Nearcaste, Mahoney City; Jane Kilpatrick, York; Mr. H. Revel, Philadelphia; J. Yonker, brakeman, Philadelphia; Abel Kelsey, Hickory Run; Charles Timmons, engineer, Pittston; P. H. Gallick, Hickory Run; Aaron Whitaker, White Haven; Noah C. Whittleman, Bethlehem; Seigfreid, conductor, Easton.

ILLINOIS.

Insurance Companies Licensed—Articles of Incorporation Filed—The Military Occupation Business not Dead yet.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 2.—The Continental Insurance Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the State Insurance Company, of Hannibal, Mo., filed their statements required by law with the Auditor, and have been licensed to do business in this State.

The Remington Empire Company, of Chicago, capital stock $150,000, has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State.

After ten days of unprecedented cold a change has taken place, and we are having mild winter weather.

It is the present intention of the leaders of the Administration party in the House to have another caucus next week, in which they will endeavor to put through a resolution thanking President Grant for what he did at Chicago, and then attempt to pass it in the House. There will be a decided resistance to it in caucus and a still bitterer opposition in the House, for many who voted for Brown's resolution are opposed to any further discussion of the subject.

It now appears as if Oglesby was willing to run for nomination for Governor as against Palmer.

Fires.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 2.—A fire at Osage, last night, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, destroyed the drug store of J. F. Daly, the Hitchcock Block, containing three stores; five frame buildings, and the *Mitchell County News* office. The total loss is $50,000; insurance only $3,000.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—The planing mill of Harvey Jones, on Front street, near Pike, was destroyed by fire last evening. The fire originated from a furnace in the engine room. The loss on machinery and stock is $11,000; insurance, $6,500 in the Andes, and $1,000 in the Eclipse, of this city. The loss on building is $4,000, without insurance.

QUEBEC, Feb. 2.—The warerooms of Bouchard & Bortie, and Thompson's bookstore, were burned last night. Loss, $25,000.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—The *Times and Chronicle's* Newcastle (Pa.) special says a fire broke out in a building known as the Newcastle Agricultural Works, and leased by the Monitor Press Company. The building and its contents were destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $70,000 to $80,000; insurance, $25,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

LOUISIANA.

Further Testimony Taken by the Congressional Committee at New Orleans—State Officers and Legislators, and the Price they Put Upon themselves.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—The principal witnesses examined by the Congressional Investigating Committee to-day were George H. Bowen, whom Warmoth ejected from the Secretaryship of State by force, without legal process, and Mortimer Carr, member of the House of Representatives, who attempted to oust Parker from his seat as Speaker on the 4th ult. Many statements were made by those and other witnesses tending to show the wholesale venality of the Legislature and Governor. A broker in bribes named Hawksworth, testified to having bought Carr, Campbell, Wilcox, and Dewees of the Legislature to support private steals; also the Governor, Warmoth, was given 3,000 shares in a gas company to facilitate his signature of the bill. Carr swore to having been approached by a Federal officer with an offer to buy his (Carr's) vote. He would not divulge the name of the officer, and will, if he persists in his refusal, be taken to Washington under arrest for contempt. Warmoth will be called to-morrow or Monday, and is expected to give the Federal officials and his enemies generally a severe scoring, for which he has been preparing for weeks, with documents, &c. The investigation will not last more than three or four days after to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—The Congressional Commission was in session six hours. Several witnesses were examined. The evidence was very strong against the Governor and members of the Legislature, showing violence, bribery, etc. Mr. Carr, one of the Warmoth leaders in the House, testified that the schism in the Republican party originated between the Governor and Lieutenant Governor Dunn: that the Federal officials afterward sided with Dunn. Mr. Carr had not remained in De Soto Parish, which he represented, over three months, all told, and had not been there since he was elected in 1870. During the investigation it has been shown that there are many members of the Legislature who have never resided in the parishes they pretend to represent.

Telegraphic Brevities.

In the case of Glover, the Boylston Bank robber, the jury, last evening, returned a verdict of "Guilty."

—A Madison despatch states that the Hon. J. C. Hopkins, Judge of the United States District Court, left that city on Friday for Evansville, Ind., to hold United States Court there, in place of Judge Gresham, who is sick.

—Herman E. Hascall, part owner of the Kalamazoo *Daily Telegraph*, committed suicide yesterday by blowing his brains out. He is supposed to have been temporarily deranged.

—Samuel White (colored) was hanged at Charleston, S. C., yesterday, for the murder of Fidea last summer. White's accomplice, a negro named Balden, had his sentence commuted by Governor Scott to imprisonment for life when under the gallows.

—The aggregate of lumber manufactured in Detroit during last year was nearly 54,000,000, and of lath 18,000,000. The total amount of lumber handled in that market during the year was about 151,000,000, and the stocks now on hand there foot up about 30,000,000.

—A grand banquet was given to the Japanese Embassy at Sacramento, on Thursday night. The Embassy start for the East this morning.

—H. C. Comegys, who was arrested, with others, in Baltimore, charged with raising checks, was not the agent of the National Life Insurance Company at the time of his arrest, but was removed a short time ago.

—James Thompson was arrested in St. Louis, yesterday, for swindling Farley, Smith & Co., bankers, of Montgomery, out of $3,250, which he obtained on a forged draft some days ago. Nearly all the money was found on him.

RAILROADS.

W. H. Vaughan, a native of New Hampshire has been appointed Superintendent of the Texas Central Railroad, which is now in operation for about 550 miles.

—A corps of engineers is at Wheeling, engaged in surveying a route for the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Road.

—Captain Ira Taylor commenced work, with 100 men, Jan. 21, on the Mobile & Northwestern Railroad, at the Mississippi River, opposite Helena.

—The Short Line Railroad from Dayton to Cincinnati will soon be pushed through to completion, as the laying of the rails will be commenced in a few days. The rails are to be all of steel.

—Track-laying on the Mankato Branch of the Southern Minnesota Railroad will be commenced in the spring and put through to completion without delay.

—The Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad has been graded to Cazenovia, Mich., and the iron is laid to the Detroit & Milwaukee Junction, near Grand Rapids. The rails for the whole line have been purchased.

—The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Companies are boring for water at Chapin, Ill., and propose to keep on sinking the well until a reliable vein of water is reached.

—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has been experimenting with iron freight cars, and find them to possess advantages, but have also discovered some disadvantages. They are rendered useless for some kinds of freight on account of the sweating process to which they are subject, and, when ventilation was resorted to to obviate this, it was found that the goods were covered with dust, or were in danger of fire from sparks that found their way in.

—Stock to the amount of $300,000 has been subscribed to build a parallel road between New York and New Haven. The route proposed is the plan sketched in 1866. Beginning at New Haven, the Derby Road will probably form the first link. Then, from Birmingham to the State line at Portchester, a new road must be built. The proposed track is to run down alongside of the Housatonic River, just below the hills that form the western boundary of that valley. Then, turning toward the west, it runs through the northern part of the shore-towns, striking Bridgeport about a mile or a mile and a half north of the present road, and so continuing, at a distance of from five miles to less than a mile, to the western boundary of the State. From Portchester to New York City the route is over the Rye & Westchester Road.

—Chief Engineer Seymour, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, and a party of surveyors and engineers, were at the village of West Salem, Wis., Jan. 29. They have been surveying a line from some point near Sparta, where the Madison & Barraboo Extension of the Northwestern will strike the LaCrosse Valley; and have run their line along about a mile north of Bangor village, not far from the village of Burns, crossing the LaCrosse River below, passing through the north part of West Salem, crossing what is known as the Thrasher farm, and will probably make a connection with the Winona Cut-Off Railroad at or near Onalaska. On Tuesday the corps of Engineers were engaged in surveying the line between West Salem and Onalaska.

—An article called a "contract between the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne, the Grand Rapids & Indiana, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and the Pennsylvania" Railroads was placed on record at Winchester, Ind., last week. It occupies twenty-two pages on the record, written very closely. The instrument is signed by Thomas A. Scott, William Parry, William A. Howard, and D. McLaren, Presidents of the four companies. By its provisions, these companies are to transact business together on the lines of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Fort Wayne & Richmond, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Grand Rapids Railroads for the term of ninety-nine years. It is also provided that goods destined for points on the "Bee Line" west of Winchester shall be taken at regular rates. This lease is made to the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad for ninety-nine years, but the whole is under the control of the Pennsylvania Company, more popularly known as the "Pan Handle" Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Some of the Louisville ladies have formed a "Tie-the-Garter-above-the-Knee Club."

—"Satanic quadrilles" were danced at a French fancy-dress ball in New York, the other evening.

—Pittsburgh is engaged in a desperate struggle for a Black Maria. The requisite outlay is $1,000.

—A clever young girl in Pittston, Pa., chloroformed her grandfather, on Monday last, and eloped with the man of her choice. In this connection may be mentioned $700.

—A few foppish young men in New York wear overcoats made of seal-skin, or cloth lined with crimson silk, and the coat is worn open for ostentatious display.

—Forts Sumter and Moultrie are again being repaired and mounted with guns. The abandoned remnants of the former constituted a kind of naval target during the latter part of the war.

—A Milwaukee woman brought to the station house charged with drunken and violent conduct, proceeded to extract from her chignon the requisite amount to bail herself out.

—A new style of ear-ring has a chain fastened from one ear-ring to the other, passing under the chin and answering the double purpose of a necklace also.

—The claims for material damages caused by the late agitation at Brussels amount to [illegible]. It was certainly, if it can be called an *emeute*, the cheapest ever seen.

—The Mardi-Gras festivities at New Orleans, Feb. 13, will eclipse anything before seen in that city, and people will flock thither from all portions of the Union.

—We are sorry to learn from a Hindoo astronomer that during the present year a blazing meteor will pass by the earth, and in the short space of twenty-four minutes destroy all vegetation, and kill millions of people.

—The Richfield Springs *Mercury* says: "In the summer season our citizens principally subsist on strangers. In the winter we are obliged to live on one another. Oh, for a summer that would last the year round."

—Apropos of the collapse of the Market Savings Bank, a New York paper observes that putting your money in a savings bank would be a good way to save it, if you only knew how to save the savings bank.

—There is a dog, at a farm residence not far from Cleveland, which has been taught to carry the evening paper from the stage which daily passes the door to the house. He is familiar with the appearance of the stage, and starts at the peal of its horn.

—A very strong effort is now being made in West Virginia to strip from Charlestown the honor of being the Capital of that State. A Convention having that object in view was held at Grafton several days ago, and was quite largely attended.

—Twenty-seven States have Post-Offices named Clinton, and there are twenty called Lyons. On the consolidation of the towns above named, on the Mississippi, it is proposed to adopt the name Cromwell, which represents but four Post-Offices.

—A society of "Old School Adventists," near Chicopee, Mass., have just taken a ten years' lease of their camp ground, and bought the trees upon it.

—The trip of Colonel J. P. Sanford, of Des Moines, heretofore mentioned, includes about 65,000 miles. He will start for San Francisco Feb. 14, and leave for Yokohama, March 1. After a tour through Japan of two months, he will ship for Hong Kong, China. Two months will also be devoted to the Flowery Kingdom, when he will take up a line of march for Calcutta, Bombay, and the East Indies. About two months will be devoted to seeing the sights of those countries, and he will visit Egypt (the third time), Palestine, Persia, Turkey, and Russia. From St. Petersburg the Colonel proposes to go 2,000 miles north, under the Arctic circle, in the region where the year is divided into one night and one day. Returning from the north, he will traverse Europe, paying a hasty visit to the scenes he visited in days before, and return home by way of England. Eighteen months is the allotted time for the trip.

—On Monday afternoon a gentleman residing in East Hartford, Conn., appeared at the police headquarters, and desired that officers should accompany him to overtake the Windsor Locks murderers, who had called at his house an hour before, and he had directed them to Mr. Risley's, as they asked to go there. He said that a year ago Michael Cheseret and Scott, the murderers, worked in his neighborhood chopping wood. He knew them well by sight, and recognized them at once, as did his daughter. This man was so confident, that numerous questions were propounded, and it was found that he gave a very accurate description of the fellows, whose photographs were then produced, and upon seeing them the caller at once exclaimed, "They are the very men!" Officer McCarty was at once despatched with the man to go in search of the parties and see what the story would amount to. He returned about midnight with the intelligence that they were *not* the men.

Vaccine Virus.

YORKVILLE, Ill., Jan. 28.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In reply to a communication of M. L. Curtis, in your issue of the 26th, in regard to vaccination, and for the information of your readers, I will say a few words in regard to obtaining good virus. I will not attempt an explanation of the "consequences" of vaccination in the two cases he mentions, as they do not prove anything; for the symptoms mentioned might have occurred had the children never been vaccinated; but, in regard to re-employing the vaccine virus, a report will be found in No. 58 of Braithwaite's Retrospect, 1869, where Dr. Stone, of Trinidad, West Indies, tried the effect of vaccinating cattle, and then using the virus thus obtained. The virus, before this, had been feeble, uncertain in action, and liable to deteriorate rapidly; but, since his experiments, he says: "Up to the present time the effect has been most decided. Whereas, the matter formerly in use, produced small, scanty, and late pustules, I am now obtaining them large, abundant, and well matured on the eighth day." In 112 cases vaccinated in succession, he had but two failures. The cows were vaccinated twice on each udder, and from the virus thus obtained, he vaccinated the healthiest children he could find; and, from these, the virus was distributed over the island, and the reports are fully satisfactory of the improved power of the virus.

This should stimulate our practitioners to follow the example, and add all we can to our means of combating the small-pox.

Mr. Curtis feared that the renewal of the matter through the cow would deteriorate it. On the contrary, it improves it, as you see, and makes it more reliable. The attention of physicians is especially called to this.

J. B. LITTLEWOOD, M. D.

Novel Suit in Indiana—$2,000 Damages Wanted by a Deserted Young Husband.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Some days ago was mentioned the failure of a suit for divorce by Mrs. Ada Miller against her husband, Simon R. Miller. During the trial of that case before Judge Blair, it was intimated by several witnesses that the mother of the young wife was in a measure responsible for the separation, inasmuch as, being opposed to the union, she had by persuasion and open and avowed hostility against Mr. Miller, induced her daughter to return home and sue for divorce. Although the decree was refused by Judge Blair, (it being shown upon the trial that the husband was kind and affectionate and provided liberally,) yet it left the man and wife more estranged than ever. Exasperated by this, no doubt, and charging that the wife's parents were to blame, he, through his attorneys, brought suit against them, (John and Jane Vaughan), laying damages at $2,000. This long complaint sets forth:

That on December 6, 1871, Ada Miller was, and is still, the wife of the plaintiff, with whom, up to that date, he lived on terms of affection and great domestic felicity; yet the defendant, knowing the premises, but contriving and wrongly intending to injure, prejudice, and aggrieve the plaintiff in his marital relations, and to deprive him of the service of said wife, and to alienate her affections, did persuade her on that day to depart from his home and service; by means of which retirement, &c., and on no other account, the said Ada Miller unlawfully and without the consent of plaintiff departed from the home and service of him, and hath continued absent, and has lost her affection for her husband and her domestic duties.

This suit, now in progress in Judge Newcomb's room, is vigorously prosecuted by Messrs. Burns, Wright, and Ritter, and defended by Messrs. Barbour and Jacobs. Mrs. Miller is a graceful, elegant-looking lady, young and engaging in manners. Mr. Miller evidently entertains a strong attachment for her.

Effect of the Tariff on the "Home Industry" of Maine.

The Boston *Post* tells a story which illustrates the bad effect of the tariff on the "home industry" of Maine. The attention of the *Tribune* is invited to the facts it give, as showing how the tariff affects the population by "protecting home industry" out of existence. The *Post* says:

Whoever will take his stand and survey the contrast to be witnessed between the eastern and western banks of the St. Croix River in point of industry, enterprise and prosperity cannot but bring home to his reflections the real causes that are responsible for so wide a difference. On the New Brunswick side the shipbuilding industry is pushed with a vigor that bespeaks profitable returns and growing demands. On the Maine side all is nearly dead and silent; the sound of the hammer is faint and slow, and industry visibly languishes for lack of occupation. The river divides a state of brisk activity from a state of industrial decay and death. Dozens of vessels are being turned out at the shipyards of St. John, while the much older harbors of Maine can scarcely occupy themselves at all. To view the bustle and stir at St. John, and then to visit Bangor, Belfast, Bath, and a number of other places in Maine, is calculated to depress any observer who is at all conscious of possessing American feeling. The reason is obvious: it is simply because the greedy monopolists that run the Government extort by law those profits from the shipbuilding industry, which of right belong to capital, enterprise, and honest labor. Maine is suffered to go to decay, that a few men elsewhere may grow rich on what would otherwise assure her permanent prosperity.

A Successful but Uncomfortable Railroad Air-Brake.

A man appeared lately in Mauch Chunk with a patent air-brake for railroad cars, for sale. He claimed that it would stop a train going at the highest rate of speed in half its own length. There was a certain railroad man also up there who treated this suggestion with scorn, and said he would wager large sums that the air-brake wouldn't stop a train any quicker than any other brake. So he borrowed the contrivance and fixed it on an open car on the Switchback Railroad, and went up to the top of Mount Pisgah to get a fair start. He let her come down the inclined plane for a while, until she began to move along at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and then he suddenly placed his foot on the brake, and put on with full power. One minute later the eye of any solitary traveller passing through those wilds might have observed a car standing perfectly still on the track, and a railroad man going down hill among the blackberry bushes and underbrush head-foremost, at a rate—say of forty-six miles an hour. He was carried home on a stretcher, with an abiding faith in the success of the invention, but thinks its usefulness would be improved if some other man would improve upon the machine, so as to avoid the certain demoralization overtaking those who use it.

Wonderful Presence of Mind in a Woman.

A correspondent writing from Pittsburgh, Pa., gives the following account of a singular accident which occurred in that city about 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning last:

A freight train ran off the track near the corner of Grant street and Seventh avenue, and demolished a dwelling in which Mrs. Reagan and her three children were sleeping. Mrs. Reagan heard the crashing of the car and the shouts of the men, and realized that the house was in danger. A lamp was burning on the other side of the room, and the first thought Mrs. Reagan had was that of the lamp, and of the danger of explosion and fire if the house should fall. With remarkable presence of mind she seized her babe in her arms, sprang out of bed, ran to the lamp and extinguished it; then she ran down stairs, and had just reached the foot of the stairs when the car struck the house and completely shattered the end and side, throwing the whole building into a mass of ruins. Mrs. Reagan and her babe were buried in the *debris*, the entire second floor, except a portion upheld by the back wall of the house, falling over them. They were protected by the floor falling upon portions of the wreck, which kept it from falling directly upon them. The child was not hurt, the mother sustaining many bruises, but no serious injury. The two other children were sleeping in the second floor, one side of which fell to the ground. They rolled against the wheels of the car that had caused all the ruin, and were uninjured.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—1.15 a. m.—Flour 26@27s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 8d@11 10d; No. 1 Spring, 11s 6d; No. 2 Spring, 11s; White, 12s 4d. Corn, 30s. Pork, 56s 6d. Lard, 44s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—1.30 p. m.—Receipts of wheat for last three days, 15,000 qrs., 11,000 qrs. being American.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—1.30 p. m.—arMkets unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 2—5 p. m.—Consols, 92¼; money, 92⅛@92¼; account bonds, '62, 92½; '65, 92½; '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 91½.

Tallow, 46s 6d@50s.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Rentes, 57f 20c. Increase of specie in Bank of France, 2,200,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—evening.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 11½d; Orleans, 11⅝d. Sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 15,000 qrs—American 11,000 qrs. Flour, 26@27s. Corn, 30s. Beef, 11s. Cheese, 67s. Cumberland middles, 32s 6d; short ribs, 34s.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester, quiet and firm.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Beeves—Receipts, 4,300, and 50 loads reported for to-morrow. Quality very good, embracing a few droves of fine Ohio and Illinois. Market steady and prices strong, on account of the superior quality. The market closes strong, with a prospect of all being sold to-morrow. Henry Rankin sold 30 Illinois, av 1,300 lbs, at 6½c; 12, av 1,750 lbs, at 7¼c; 56, av 1,200 lbs, at 6½c; 74, av 1,270 lbs, at 6⅝c. S. Henry, 19 Ohio, av 1,100 lbs, at 5½c; 12, av 1,770 lbs, at 7½c. Coon & Halleck, 16 New York oxen, av 1,600 lbs, at 6½c. Henry Rosenthal 36 Illinois, av 1,180 lbs at 5½c to 6c; 24 av 1,080 lbs at 5c; 28 av 1,220 lbs at 6¼@6½c; 44 av 1,400 lbs at 6c; 20 av 1,340 lbs at 6½c. Livingston & Rosenthal 80 Illinois, av 1,240 lbs at 5⅞c. M. Gallice 20 Michigan, av 1,170 lbs at 5½c.

Sheep—Receipts 14,000. Quality not good as last week. Market dull and prices unchanged. Western, av 80 lbs at 7 to 7½c; av 90 lbs at 7½ to 7¾c; av 100 lbs at 7¾ to 8c.

Hogs—Receipts 13,800; none sold here. Dressed hogs in demand and prices ¼@½c higher; av 275 lbs at 6@6½c; av 300 lbs at 6½c; av 370 lbs at 6⅝c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The dry goods market was dull, but prices are firm and advancing. The Pacific Mills Company has established the following rates: Pacific Mills plaids and mixtures, 20c; do Japanese stripes, 26c; do printed fine Alpaca, 21c; do Imperial repps, 22½@25c; do Annillines, 22c; do 3-4 Oriental lusters, in colors, 19c; do Armures do, 20c; do Alpaca lusters do, 22c; do corded Alpacas do, 23½c; do Mohair brocades and Uhlans in colors, 23½c; do crapes do, 25c; do 6-4 alpacas do, 22½c; do 6-4 poplin alpacas, 25c; do 6-4 double face poplins do, 37½c; do 7-4 merinos do, 37½c; do ¾ satines and salane stripes, 37½c; do ¾ steel lusters, plain and twilled, 25@26c. Pacific prints, 11½c; do 31-inch Cretenne, 15c; do Persoles, 22½c; do 1,400 Lacons, 15c; and Pacific organdies, 16½c. This fixes the market value of these classes of goods this season. We notice an advance in cottons generally.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Beeves—to-day some of them too late for sales—receipts, 1,300—all at Communipaw. This makes 7,400 for the week. Trade slow, but fat stock scarce and firm at 12@13c. The bulk of stock thin, selling at 10@11c. Bulls glut the market at 4c. Car thin 6½ cwt Illinois extra steers, 56 lbs, per cwt 10@11c; 3 cars 8 cwt, 11½c; 2 cars, 7 cwt, good, 11½c, 58 lbs per cwt.

Sheep—8,100 to-day, and 21,400 this week. Trade slow and a shade easier; fair lots selling at 7½c; 2 cars Illinois 88 lbs, and 1 car Kentucky 90 lbs, 7½c; 1 car 86 lbs, Ohio, 8c.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 7,600, and 26,300 for week; none selling alive. Dressed, ⅛c lower, or 6⅞@7⅛c; Western dressed, 6@6⅛c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2.—Cattle—Receipts 50 cars, making a supply of 336 cars against 295 cars same time last week. The market closes dull and weak. Late arrivals of cattle generally go Eastward through first hands. Sales were 39 Ohio steers, 1,100 lbs, $5.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; the market closed easy and demand falling off; prices nominal; sales of 1,065 Ohio sheep, ranging from 73 to 85 lbs, on private terms; 90 do, 76 lbs, at $6.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,300 head; market quiet and a shade easier; demand light. Sales at $5.00@5.25 for medium to good; in bulk at $5.12½@5.12½.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.25; No. 2, $1.22½. Oats firm at 32½c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2, 40½c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 69½c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2, 59½c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.25@4.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $12.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—COTTON—Unchanged. Sales, 2,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged; receipts, 7,000 brls. Superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.10; common to good extra, $6.35@6.70; good to choice, $6.65@7.35; white wheat Western extra, $7.20@7.40; extra Ohio, $6.60@7.30; St. Louis, $6.70@9.50. Rye flour steady, $4.00@5.25. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Chicago spring in store, $1.57; common winter red Western, $1.61; white Western, $1.70@1.73; No. 2 spring, $1.56. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn less active; receipts, 65,000 bu; new Western mixed, 73@74c; old, 78c; yellow Western, 74½@74¾c. Oats a shade easier; receipts, 9,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 53@55½c.

EGGS—Firm at 33@36c.

HOPS—Quiet.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 19½@21½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 9⅛@9½c; Cuba, 8½@9½c; Havana, 8½@9c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 48@67c. Rice dull.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½@13c; refined, 22½@22¾c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 74c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $14.50; old do, $13.50; prime do, $12.25; new prime mess, $14.00. Beef quiet; mess, 9@11c; extra, 11@13c. Hams dull at 23@26c; tierce nominal; prime mess, 16@18c; India mess, 19@21c. Dressed hogs dull at 6c. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 5@5½c; hams, 8½@9½c; middles firm; short rib, 7½c; short clear, 7½c. Lard a shade firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 9½@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 11@23c.

CHEESE—Firm at 13@16c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 94c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania red, $1.57; amber, $1.60; white, $1.65@1.72. Rye firm at 92c. Corn firm; mixed Western, 68@70c. Oats steady; white, 56; mixed, 53@54c.

PROVISIONS—In good demand. Mess pork, $14.75. Lard, 9¼@9½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 95c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine, $6.75; XX, $7.50; XXX, $8.00. Corn scarce; mixed, 85c; white, 90c. Oats scarce and higher at 68c. Bran at $1.75.

HAY—Firm; prime, $28.00; choice $30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand; mess, $15.75@15.85. Bacon scarce; 7¼@7½c, 9½@9¾c, 10⅛@10½c for new; sugar-cured hams, 12½c. Lard firm; tierce, 9¼@10c; keg, 10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; inferior, 6¼@7½c; common, 35c; Centrifugal, 35@48c; fair, 45c; prime, 49@50c. Coffee firm; ordinary, 20c; fair, 20½c@21c; good, 21¼@21½c; prime, 21¾@22½.

WHISKEY—95c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 1.18½. Sight, ½ discount. Gold, 110⅝.

COTTON—Sales, 8,000 bales; good ordinary, 20½@21½c; low middling, 21½@21⅝c; middlings, 21½@22½c. Receipts, 7,564 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 1,609 bales; continent, 2,200 bales; Baltimore, 63 bales. Stock, 241,908 bales. Week's sales, 47,000 bales. Receipts—Net, 38,220 bales; gross, 39,746 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 6,263 bales; continent, 6,676 bales; coastwise, 3,314 bales.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; wheat quiet at $1.57@1.58. Corn quiet. Oats firm; 53@57c. Rye firm; $1.00@1.03.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork $14.50@14.75. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½@7c; sides, 7½@8c; clear rib, 8@8½c; hams, 13@15c, all packed. Bulk shoulders, 5½c; sides, 6¼@6½c; clear rib, 6⅞@7c, all loose. Lard, 9½@10c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 94½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and nominally unchanged. No sales. Corn steady at 52c. Oats, 44c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; family, $6.95@7.10. Wheat scarce and firm at $1.52@1.55. Corn steady at 46@47c. Oats steady at 38@45c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Dull and nominal, at $13.25. Lard dull and unchanged; steam, 8½c; kettle, 9½c. Bulk meats dull and nominal; shoulders, nominally 5@5½c; clear rib and clear, 6½@6½c. Bacon—full prices asked, but no demand, at 6½, 7½@8½c.

HOGS—Dull and lower at $4.40@4.75. Receipts, 2,900.

WHISKEY—Quiet and weak at 88c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; extra winter, $6.15; XX, $6.45@6.60. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.31; No. 2 red winter, $1.70@1.71. Corn strong and higher; mixed and yellow on track, 41½@42c; No. 2 in elevator, 41@43c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley firm; No. 2, 70c. Rye firm; No. 2, 75c.

WHISKEY—Easier, at 87½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; no cash sales; speculative lot, buyer February, $13.25; buyer April, $13.62½. Dry salt meats quiet; loose clear, 6½c; boxed do, 6½c; loose hams, 7½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 6½c; clear, seller March, 8c. Lard nominal, at 8½c for prime; 9c choice.

HOGS—Easier at $4.00@4.50.

CATTLE—Strong, at $3.50@5.50.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.—COTTON—Firm and quiet; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firm; extra family, $6.50. Grain quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady; light demand. Bulk meats and bacon active; prices unchanged; hams quiet and firm, at 11½@12½c. Lard quiet and firm; prime leaf in tierces, 9c; kegs, 10c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and steady, at 88c.

Fatal Sensitiveness.

The following singular announcement appears in the "Deaths" column of the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

DENISON—At Atchison, Kan., Jan. 16, Joseph Denison, D. D., President of the Kansas State Agricultural College. In the *Kansas Farmer* of the 15th appeared the effigy of a maniac undergoing the severest contortions incident to cramp-colic, and labelled "Joseph Denison, D. D." A copy accidentally fell into the hands of the President. He uttered a fearful agonized groan, sank in a heap upon the floor, and died.

—The Detroit street cars are running wild this cold weather, and the ferry-boats demand ten cents for crossing to Windsor.

MARRIED.

WHEELER—MILLS—At Moline, Ill., on the 1st inst., by the Rev. H. E. Barnes, Mr. Chas. S. Wheeler, of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss Rena Mills, of Moline. No cards.

DIED.

MILLARD—On the 6th of January, 1872, Ebenezer Millard, Stationer, Northampton, England.

RUGER—In this city, Feb. 2, 1872, Mrs. Caroline Ruger, wife of H. B. Ruger, and mother of Mrs. W. B. Batcham, aged 58 years.

Funeral from the residence of Ald. W. B. Batcham, 286 West Harrison st., Sunday, 4th inst., at 10 a. m.

☞ Plattsburgh (N. Y.) papers please copy.

AUTEN—The funeral of Lunie Auten will take place to-day, 3d, from the residence of his parents, 275 Morgan-st., at 11 a. m.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY—BY B. W. Thomas, No. 174 Madison-st.
Three-story and basement marble front house, with large brick barn, on Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st.
Two-story and basement brick house on Prairie av., near Twenty-second-st.
Two-story and basement marble-front house on Wabash-av., south of Twenty-second-st.
Lot 110x170 feet northwest corner Indiana-av. and Twentieth-st., with first-class brick house and brick barn.
Two-story and basement marble-front house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-first-st.
Several very choice places on Prairie-av., north of Twenty-second-st.
Good frame houses on the avenues near Twenty-second-st., and in other parts of the city, at $5,000 and upwards.

FOR SALE—$8,750, INDIANA-AV., CORNER Thirty-third, 30x125.
$3,200, Indiana, adjoining above, 30x125.
$28,000, State-st., north of Randolph, 28x44.
$7,000, State-st., north of Fourteenth, 23x100.
Michigan-av., south of Thirtieth, 72x100.
$2,800 Butterfield, near Twenth-seventh; lot and 8 room house.
$2,300, Budan, near Twenty-seventh; house and lot.
$2,100, Twenty-seventh, near Budan; house and lot.
$6,000, Calumet, near Twenth-ninth; lot and 7 room house.
$500 per foot; 80 feet; Franklin near Jackson.
$11,000, Clark-st., near Harrison; house and lot.
$5,500, Twenty-sixth-st., near Indiana; house and lot.
WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—PRAIRIE-AV., near Thirty-second-st.—East front, 2-story house, and lot, $5,000.
Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st.—Elegant residence, with all modern appointments, east front, barn, lot 26x178.
Wabash-av., north of Thirty-second st.—2 frame houses, two-story, stable in rear, lots 25x190 each; price, $6,000.
Hyde Park—Fine residence and large lot, all conveniences, furnished, cheap, near depot, terms easy.
Cottage Grove-av.—House, and lot 30x130, north of Egan-av., west front; 2-story frame house, cellar, cheap.
Good cottages on monthly payments; $30 per month; bargains; also, fine list of residences on West Side, and at Oakland and Hyde Park. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—BY B. W. Thomas, 174 Madison-st.:
Wabash-av., near Washington-st., 72 feet front to alley.
Lake-st., east of Wabash-av., 24 or 48 feet front to alley.
Lake-st., near Wabash-av., 53 feet front to alley.
Michigan-av., north of Jackson-st., 34 feet front to alley.
Washington-st., near LaSalle, 20 or 40 feet front to alley.
Madison-st., near LaSalle, 25x190 feet to alley. And many other pieces of business property, at very low figures, in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.:
50 feet on Fourth-av., with houses, Nos. 145 and 147.
25 feet on Wabash-av., near Forty-third-st.
25 feet on Indiana av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
125 feet on Cologne-st., near Main, Bridgeport.
37½ feet on West Lake-st., near Western-av.
Choice lots in Hyde Park.
Choice lots in Kenwood.
Choice lots in Riverside.
Lots in Brighton.
Lots in Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE Agents, 188 West Madison-st.: Marble front No. 439 West Washington-st., lot 25x175, brick barn; gilt edge. Brick house and lot corner Sheldon and Washington-sts, 2-story, basement, and French roof, lot 25x170. Other choice houses and lots east and west of Union Park. Marble front corner Sangamon and Van Buren-sts., 25x125, brick barn, all improvements. 25x100 feet on Madison, near Halsted. 75x126 feet corner Jefferson and Washington. 80x80 feet corner Canal and Monroe. A 1 investment.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AV., 50 FEET, BETWEEN Harrison and Polk-sts., with Dearborn-st. front, very cheap. Desirable lots for business or investment on Clark, Madison, Lake, and South Water-sts., at low prices and on easy terms. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.:
BURNT DISTRICT.
48 feet on Michigan-av., near Madison-st., full depth.
26 feet on Michigan-av., near Van Buren-st., full depth.
40 feet on Wabash-av., near Monroe st., full depth.
Lots on North Dearborn-st., north of Division-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—LOTS ON BURling, Orchard, and Halsted-sts., west of Lincoln Park, at $500 and $600 each—¼ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, at 6 per cent.
Lots on Archer-av., near Reuben-st., at $700 and $800 each, on long time.
Lots on Arnold-st., near Thirty-first, cheap, and on time. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE NO. 786 WABASH-AV. Good location for business; on leased ground for four years from May 1, 1872. Price, $5,000. Inquire at Room 1, 510 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth-sts., and on Shurtleff and Wentworth-avs. Five years, 6 per cent. No advance in price, though such lots must soon double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—100 CHEAP LOTS ON ROBEY, Hoyne, Leavitt, and Oakley-sts., only 3 miles from old Court House, at $200 to $300 per lot to parties who will improve. Nothing offered in the market to compare with them. Just outside of the new fire limits. Title perfect and unincumbered. Abstract saved from the fire. Apply to A. DORATHY, 374 Wabash-av., second floor, front office.

FOR SALE—EIGHTEENTH-ST., EAST OF INdiana-av., 2-story and English basement brick house; 10 rooms; all modern improvements. Can be had at a bargain. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—STORE 219 MICHIGAN-AV., opposite the Tremont House. Possession given at once.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOTS NEAR LINcoln Park and school; five years' credit, without any cash payment to those who build. BALDWIN DAVIS, 81 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST.—50 OR 100 FEET front on Clark-st., north of Van Buren sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LOTS on the new boulevard, Fullerton and Kimball-avs. Lots selling rapidly. The best bargains offered that can be found in the city. Terms very easy. Price only $300. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. WHIPPLE, 75 CANAL-ST., Room 8: 80 feet on North Wells-st.; choice business lots, east front.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURing, a large two-story frame building, with engine, boiler, shafting, belting, &c., now working, and all in good condition. Long lease of ground. Apply at 733 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON LAKE-ST., 25x156 FEET each, south front, just west of railway crossing. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.: The property known as "The Chicago Ale and Malt Co.'s Brewery," the southeast block of this city; 320 feet lake front, and 322 feet beside Ill. Cent. and Mich. Cent. R. R. tracks. Large brick building, 125x75; barns, sheds, coopers' shop, etc. Machinery in. Or would exchange for North Side property north of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 32 WAHPANseh-av. (Thirty-seventh-st.), near Ellis-av. and Park; two story house, in fine order, 12 rooms, bathroom; lot, 30x125 feet. Price, $9,500. Easy terms. Immediate possession. This house being convenient to the railroad station and to Ellis Park, is very desirable and very cheap. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST-BUILT AND MOST convenient two-story and basement brick house, just completed, with all modern improvements. J. C. McCORD & CO., 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS, CORner Union and Mitchell, 173x127, with large shop, $12,000.
93x172, on Twenty-first, near Archer, $12,000.
WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF CHOICE LOTS IN the burnt district. Also some very desirable lots on the North Side. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.: Splendid marble-front building, 449 Wabash-av.; under rent of $350 per month.

FOR SALE—RUSH-ST., CORNER MICHIGAN and North Water-sts., 126x100 ft.; fine business property. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., ON A CORNER, marble front house, and lot; house has all modern improvements; good brick barn on lot. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. BETWEEN JACKSON and Van Buren-st.; east front, 25x115 ft.; price $1,000 per foot. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., cor. of Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, GAS water, sewer, paved street, No. 75 Twenty-sixth-st. $1,500 cash, $2,500 4 years; balance time. WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

FOR SALE—McREYNOLD-ST.—TWO LOTS ON McReynold-st., between Paulina and Wood. Price, $500 each; very easy payment. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS SUITABLE FOR TANNERY or manufacturing purposes, fronting on Milwaukee Road track and Elston Road, near Black Hawk-st. Also, several river lots in the same location. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WALNUT AND LEAVITT-STS.—Neat frame cottage house of 7 rooms, and lot 53 feet front, southwest corner of Walnut and Leavitt-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE LOTS IN GROVE, in good neighborhood, outside the new fire limits. Terms easy, or monthly payments. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. WHIPPLE, REAL ESTATE Agent, 75 Canal-st.: Large lot and fine house at Evanston. Davis st., near depot, large lot and house, south and east front.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON INDIANA-av., $12,000. Prairie av., frame house, $6,500. Prairie-av., frame house, $4,000. South Park-av., house, $6,500. South Clark-st., lot to exchange for house. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, in $40 payments. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY ON THE North Branch; choice. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST., THE northeast corner of Van Buren and Wood-sts., 125 feet, south front, on Van Buren-st., at intersection of Wood and Southwestern plank-road, and at the terminus of the street railroad, a valuable and rapidly improving piece of property. Apply to H. C. MOREY, southwest corner Madison and Desplaines-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON THIRD OR Fourth-av., between Polk and Twelfth-st. Will pay all cash. GEORGE & HILL, 339 State-st.

WANTED—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on one of the avenues, south of Sixteenth-st., and north of Twenty-eighth. Value from $10,000 to $15,000. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 145 East Adams-st.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING A CHEAP LOT for sale north of Chicago-av., or part cash, address T D B, 31 Granger-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT WORTH $2,500, cash, south of Kinzie and east of Western-av. Must be a bargain. Also house and lot worth $10,000, near Twenty-sixth-st., on one of the avenues. H. C. MOREY, 118 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RESIDENCE LOT ON North Side, 40 or 50x125; with south or east front, between Ontario and Superior-sts., and Dearborn and Pine-sts. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO LEASE A LOT IN THE SOUTH Side burnt district, for six or twelve months, to store rubbish on. Address A. SKINNER, 15 North Morgan-st.

WANTED—COTTAGES AND LOTS WORTH from $2,000 to $2,500. We can sell any number of such if terms are made to suite the times. R. KENNEDY & CO., Room 1 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FRAME HOUSE OF 6 OR 8 ROOMS, with modern improvements, on leased ground, east of State and north of Thirtieth-st., or in vicinity of Union Park, and worth about $3,000. Address X 63, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.: One of the most complete residences in Cook County, located in Hyde Park, near depot and dummy; 250x300 feet; thoroughly improved; large house, well built, containing all modern improvements, including burglar-alarm, cottage for coachman, barns, ice house, henery, etc. Also one of the best located places in Kenwood, close to depot; fine grounds, well improved, 200x212 feet; house not large, but well built, containing all modern improvements.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE. Houses, lots, and farms, on monthly payments. Lots on five years' time, and money furnished to build with. The highest land, and the cheapest, and the best accommodation of trains of any suburb of Chicago. Inquire at 800 State-st., from 9 to 11, of O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—"MAPLEWOOD," FOUR MILES from Court House, adjoining old city limits; accessible by steam cars, commutation fare 5 3-4 cents. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. The property is ornamented with several thousand evergreens and maples. The artesian well is flowing at the rate of 350 gallons per minute of splendid water, free from sulphur or other deleterious substances. The land is high and dry. Sidewalks have been laid. Parties purchasing these lots avoid city taxes. A better investment cannot be found in any other location in or around Chicago. A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—SEVERAL GOOD IMproved farms at Hinsdale, 40 to 160 acres. Address or inquire at 800 State-st., from 9 to 11. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OAK-AV., FACING ELLIS PARK, 75x125 feet; fine residence property. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—FIVE OR TEN acres south of city, subdivided. Must be sold within ten days. Worth more than is asked for garden purposes. 300 per cent can be obtained by retailing. A. F. HOLMES, 109 West Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.: Fruit and dairy farm, 161 acres, three miles northeast of Joliet; complete in all respects, or would exchange for good residence city property.

FOR SALE—OUT WEST—A FIRST-CLASS, 2-story store and general stock of merchandise; a No. 1 location; railroad certain; terms easy. Apply to or address Messrs. BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A BARGAIN, A large three-story and basement stone building, suitable for heavy manufacturing, with foundry adjoining, in Dixon, Ill. Apply to J. C. AYRES, Dixon, Ill.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A ROOM 47x90, SUITABLE FOR mercantile or manufacturing business. Terms reasonable. Apply at Room 3, 63 and 65 South Canal-st. FRANK BROS.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES (NOW building), 20x90, 40x90, or 60x90, three stories and basement marble front; plate-glass windows, on State-st., 50 feet from Van Buren; best location now in the city. Field, Leiter & Co. have rented the diagonal corner. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS, 278 and 280 South Water-st., head of market. Also, offices above. Inquire on premises. H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—A ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, WITH power; another on top floor, with elevator and power. HOFFMAN & CO., 27 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—AVENUE HALL, OVER 141, 143, 145 and 147 Twenty-second-st., with rooms adjoining. Immediate possession given. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., cor. Jackson-st.

TO RENT—A ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, WITH power; another on top floor, with elevator and power. HOFFMAN & CO., 27 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE, SUITABLE FOR a saloon or cigar store; best location in the city; with bonus. Inquire of S. M. HUNTLEY, 159 West Jackson-st. None but those meaning business need apply.

TO RENT—A NEW DISTILLERY, TO BE completed in thirty days. Address DISTILLER, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS AT 549 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR sale, complete for housekeeping. All nearly new. No. 216 Twenty-ninth-st. Call from 5 to 7 p. m.

TO RENT—HOUSE NICELY AND COMPLETEly furnished. Will take part of rent in board. Location first-class. Address T 46, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—MARBLE HOUSE, 15 rooms, Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., suitable for boarding house or hotel. SIMEON MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A private hotel on Wabash-av. Weekly profits, $200. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS AND TWO CLOSETS at 545 West Washington-st. $25 per month.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM on first floor—would make a splendid office, too—at 71 West Lake st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, to first-class parties, can be had at 871 Wabash-av., above Eighteenth-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE ON WEST MADIson-st., east of Curtis, ready to occupy May 1 or before. Address S. N. CHAPIN, 74 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM FEB. 15, A MEdium-sized room, on the ground floor, suitable for wholesale business. Address Y, care Letter Carrier No. 3.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH POSSESSION AS soon as possible, a house of from 8 to 10 rooms, from now till May, 1873, to a good tenant, between Twelfth and Twenty-fifth-sts., east of State. Rent not to exceed $800 per annum. A liberal bonus will be paid for immediate possession. Address for 3 days, O 77, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, north of Twenty-second-st., three rooms for housekeeping; family of three. Rent moderate. G. S. LAWRENCE, care Parker & Deming, opposite 288 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR TWO-story house of 6 or 8 rooms, with modern improvements, within one and a half miles of Randolph-st. bridge, by a responsible tenant, who will pay quarterly in advance. Address F 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE UNFURnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping for two persons, between Twelfth and Twenty-fifth sts., on State, or east of it. Rent must be moderate. Address for three days, stating terms and locality, R, 76 East Twelfth-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORAGE FOR 100 crates crockery. Apply at 70 West Washington.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 TO 6-ROOMED HOUSE, or half cottage, for a young married couple. References given. Address U 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR SMALL house, with modern improvements, in easy reach with the cars. Address D 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LOFT BETWEEN Randolph and Monroe, near the bridge, suitable for a wholesale business. Address F 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TENEMENT OF 3 TO 7 rooms, on West or South Side. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BOARDING-HOUSE OF 19 to 25 rooms. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flouring mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

B. T. BABBITT'S MACHINERY, ENGINES and boilers, fire pumps, steam and power pumps. Engines and pumps can be seen in operation at our show-rooms. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

BUCKEYE ENGINES AND BOILERS, PORTable and stationary, vertical and horizontal, from 2½ to 126-horse power. Armstrong's heater, filter, and lime catcher. All styles and sizes of pumps. Belt-cloth, belting, and mill machinery. J. FARGUSSON, 56 South Canal-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 11 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—LOW—SPECIAL LOT OF SECONDhand machinery, etc., at No. 149 Fulton-st.:
One lath 16 foot bed, swings 20 inches, $775.
One planer, 12 foot bed, planes 4 by 4½ feet $600.
One drill press, 36-inch swing table, $225.
One 6 horse-power upright oscillating engine, $200.
One 14 horse-power upright tabular boiler, $375.
200 feet of turned shafting pulleys and boxes at 7½c per lb.
Also new planer, pumps, hoisting and horizontal engines.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1, 4, 5, 6, AND 10-HORSE power portable steam egines. One 6x12 stationary. Also a large assortment of Marsh's Chicago steam guages. J. P. MARSH, 15 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE ENGINE, 14x24. ALSO, 75 horse-power fire-box boiler, all in complete order. ATKINS & BURGESS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 5, 6, AND 10 HORSE power portable steam engines, and one 6x12 stationary. 15 South Canal-st. J. P. MARSH.

FOR SALE—ONE 30X36 CONDENSING BEAM engine, portable and stationary engines of all styles and sizes; also, boilers and everything in the shape of machinery. WM. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

GREENWOOD'S STAVE AND HEADING MAchinery; a full supply on hand, also wood and iron working machinery, at Rochester Machinery Mfg. Co., 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

STEAM ENGINES FROM 4 TO 14-INCH BORE on hand, ready for delivery. Boilers, with all fixtures, at short notice and low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

WRIGHT'S BUCKET PLUNGER STEAM Pumps, the best in use. Superior hoisting, upright and horizontal engines and boilers, machinery fittings, etc., for sale by CHICAGO VICE AND TOOL COMPANY, 149 Fulton-st.

WOOD & MANN PORTABLE ENGINES, FULL assortment on hand. Can ship any size on receipt of order, and all kinds of wood and iron working machinery, at ROCHESTER MACHINERY MFG. CO., 37 and 39 South Canal st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF C. E. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

SEWING MACHINES—REMINGTON EMPIRE Co., 143 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work furnished, if desired.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—SAMPSON, YOURS OF 24TH ULT. received. There is no use in making any mystery about the case with me. If you have the information and mean business I will accept your proposition, pay the money and observe strict secrecy. If you are acting in good faith, write at once; if not, it is useless to send me these indefinite letters. ***

PERSONAL—COME BACK, WILL, AND ALL will be right. Light of eyes. M. H. F.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A GOOD PIANO TO RENT FOR $5 A MONTH. Can be seen at 53 South Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—PIANOS—WE HAVE JUST REceived a number of fine new pianos, which we will rent at reasonable rates. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 390, 392, 394 and 396 Wabash-av., near Hubbard-court.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNIture, carpets, stoves, and general household goods will do well to apply to J. H. PIKE. Furniture repaired, packed and shipped, and sold on commission at private sale, and auction. Auction sales every Saturday. J. H. PIKE, Agent and Auctioneer, 751 West Lake-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FARM LAND—360 ACRES ADJOINing city limits, on North Branch. Apply to JOSEPH E. BROWN, 59 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO travel for a wholesale clothing house. None but such that have experience in the business need apply. Address CLOTHIER, care letter carrier No. 3.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CARRIAGE SMITHS, and three helpers, and two good painters, to stripe wheels and gearings and ornament wagon boxes; married men preferred; to good, first class mechanics, steady employment and good wages will be given. Address E. MURRAY, Niles, Mich.

WANTED—A PORTER AND PACKER. Address L 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE IN the city, a traveller acquainted with the hardware or notion trade. Address S 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURER OF AN article of ladies' wear, having a large sale in most jobbing houses, an energetic business young man to take the agency of the same in some of the Western States. Must have at least $500 capital, and be competent. Address F. GREEN, 422 Canal-st., New York.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, RESPONSIBLE MAN, well acquainted with the leading business men of the city, to introduce Peckover's Patent Service Pipe Box, which has been used by the gas companies and plumbers of the cities of New Orleans, Indianapolis and Cincinnati for the past eight years. For particulars address POMEROY, PECKOVER & CO., Cincinnati.

WANTED—FARM HAND, MUST BE WIDE-awake and understand his business. H. M. SEAVEY, cor. State and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY. CALL FROM 9 TO 10 o'clock to-day, at 84 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING solicitor for a popular periodical. Apply at 46 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON TO SElect and condense from exchanges and correspondence for a newspaper. A good business chance. State qualifications. L 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WITH $1 CAPital to sell an article for 50c, costing 3c. Samples, 25c. Sure fortune. RAY & CO., 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to examine our new $1.50 agricultural implement. 1,000 easily sold in each county; $500 clear in 60 days. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHOEMAKER TO act as foreman, to do cutting and fitting in a shop of 3 or 4 hands. Address JOHNSON & GLASGOW, Owatonna, Minnesota.

WANTED—A BODYMAKER. A STEADY JOB for a good workman. Apply to HIBBERD & WHITEHILL, Danville, Ill.

WANTED—AT COTTAGE GROVE HOTEL, cor. Thirty-second-st. and Cottage Grove-av., a cook, male or female. RICHARDSON & JACOBS.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHER—A FIRST-CLASS operator for my new photograph gallery, 951 Wabash-av. None other need apply. C. D. MOSHER.

WANTED—SEVERAL WOODTURNERS TO work on oval frames and hardwood work of this class. DAVID GOODWILLIE, 33 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLANING MILL HAND to do general work, who understands the business. DAVID GOODWILLIE, 35 Ohio-st., near Kingsbury.

WANTED—A GOOD FORWARDER IN THE Journal Building at Sioux City, Iowa. Steady work.

WANTED—A GOOD EDGE-TOOL BLACKSMITH. Apply to JAMES PATCHEL, 37 North Union-st., near Lake.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Call Friday or Saturday at 733 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SMALL GIRL TO DO LIGHT work; good home and wages, at Evanston. Call at 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

WANTED—AT 208 WEST LAKE-ST, ONE COOK, one chambermaid, one smart boy to wait on table and do chores.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in a small family of three persons. Apply at 76 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE GIRL, from 14 to 16 years of age, at 632 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. Apply at 145 Illinois-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE GOOD COOK, and one second, immediately, at 1028 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS NORWEGIAN, Swede or German girl for general housework at 1280 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family at 237 Lake-av.

WANTED—A WAITER AND A GIRL TO DO kitchen work. 102 Third-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WELL MARKED with small-pox. No other need apply. Apply 223 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS FOR making neck-ties and bows. Apply at 142 South Wood-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR HISTORY OF THE Great Fires in Chicago and the West and World, by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D. D., of Chicago. The only complete history of these great events. Contains near 700 pages, 75 illustrations, all on tinted paper. Price, $2.50. Outfit free. Part of proceeds devoted to the sufferers. The most rapid selling book in America. Abridged edition, English and German, $1. Address GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE BOOK, MAP, AND PICTURE HOUSE, Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT FOR an established New York Insurance Company. Profitable and permanent employment furnished to a man of ability and influence, who will personally solicit business. Address E. S. HARPER, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS canvassers for the city and Northwest on Chamber's Encyclopædia and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, 593 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WITH small capital can clear $60 to $200 a week with our new and fast selling article, paying 200 to 600 per cent. Samples, 25c. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

248 CALUMET-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and rooms en suite and single; very desirable; dinner at 6 p. m.

483 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOM AND board for one or two gentlemen. Terms moderate. References required.

636 WEST MADISON-ST.—A PLEASANT front chamber, and bedroom attached, with board for two, in a private family.

755 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED room suitable for two gentlemen. Good board. Day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

992 SOUTH STATE-ST.—$1 A DAY HOUSE; week, $5; day board, $4; transient lodging, 50c. Clean beds, warm rooms.

1025 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM to rent, with board.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st. Transient, $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

SOUTHWEST CORNER WEST WASHINGTON and Leavitt-sts.—A suite of furnished front rooms, modern improvements, and first-class board, in a small private family.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A gentleman, wife and young child; best of references given. Address A 40, Tribune office.

BOARD—I WISH TO ENGAGE BOARD FOR gentleman, wife and child, to take possession about the 1st of March; vicinity of Union Park preferred; references exchanged. Address Q 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—I WILL PAY A LIBERAL PRICE for good accommodations for self and wife, on South Side. Address, with particulars, W, care Carrier No. 12.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR HORSES AND BUGGIES or merchandise, a nice little farm of 40 acres, in Southern Illinois. Also, a cottage and 3 acres of garden, for lots in city or suburbs. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED FARM—NO INcumbrance, and $400 amply secured 3 months' mortgage, for dry goods, notions, clothing, or boots and shoes. Call to-day and get a bargain. BOYD & COFFMAN, 137 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—A 38-FOOT lot on Wahpanseh-av., near South Park-av., for exchange for a house and lot on the West Side. Lot above mentioned to be used as first payment. H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., 144 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE 40 ACRES OF valuable land, three miles from Mishawaka, Indiana, for a small stock of drugs, suitable for a country drug store. Inquire at 37 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS lands nice improved Chicago property paying good rent. H. T. HELM, 124 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON one of the avenues in the South Division. In exchange, I will give a first-class residence in the city of Aurora, Ill., situated on the river bluff, three blocks from the C., B. & Q. R. R. depot and centre of business, with 1 acre of ground, very highly improved. This is in every respect a first-class property, and must be seen to be appreciated. I will also sell, or exchange with the above, a fine new brick store. Aurora is admitted to be the most promising inland city in the State, and contains about 15,000 population. For full particulars, inquire of G. R. ROBINSON, 14 and 16 Madison-st., Chicago. Commutation fare from Chicago to Aurora, 17 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE—ON SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock precisely, of 30 horses, 10 mules, new and second-hand wagons, harness, horse clothing, robes, 10 cutters and sleighs, express wagons and buggies, new double and single harness, whips, and other items, without reserve, at the stables, 421 State-st. THOMAS & PETERSON, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED, AT PATRICK'S Avenue Stables, 742 and 764 Michigan-av., two carloads of heavy draught horses, averaging 1,200 to 1,500 lbs each in weight.

FOR SALE, BY BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 Twenty-second-st., cor. State-st., the celebrated Studebaker wagon, all sizes; also a car load, just received, of open and top buggies. We are prepared at all times to buy, sell, or exchange horses, buggies, harness, &c. Carriages to hire on short notice.

FOR SALE—A CARLOAD OF HORSES, INcluding coach teams, and some fine roadsters; one of fine ponies. 42 Harmon court. M. C. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HORSES OF DIFferent classes, new top and open buggies, horses, robes, &c., &c. Also room for a few more boarders, first-class accommodations, at Workman's Tremont livery, sale, and boarding stables, No. 22 Congress-st. J. W. COOK, Superintendent and Veterinarian.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, LOW PRICE, horse, harness and top-buggy. Horse must be fast, sound and gentle. PARKER & DEMING, opposite 288 Michigan-av.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES AT P. O. & E. CO.'S Stable. Cheap horses and second hand harness for sale. Corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND 2-SEATED buggy; top preferred. Address S 76, Tribune office.

WE WILL GUARANTEE TO SELL BUGGIES, democrat or road wagons, phaetons, harness, and everything in the line, at 20 to 40 per cent lower than any other house in the West. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 149 Michigan-av., lake front.

INSTRUCTION.

A FRENCH PHYSICIAN, HAVING A FEW hours to spare, wants a few pupils to teach them the French language. Address U 67, Tribune office.

MES. DEMOISELLES CHARBONNIERS' French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Allemay, of Paris, 36 East Thirty-fifth-st., New York City. French classes for ladies three times a week.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MALE and female help can be furnished at the Scandinavian Employment Office, 87 West Jackson-st., on short notice. Families in need of help will do well in leaving their orders at above place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of regular habits, to drive or take care of horses. Call or address T, 62 Foster-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED gentleman of business experience will loan on good security $5,000 to $25,000 for a good situation, with a view to an interest in the business, if satisfactory. Address for one week U 70, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER OR bookkeeper. Address A 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant bookkeeper, by a practical bookkeeper and business man. Best of city references given, and from whom last employed. Would prefer a house of good standing. Address F 19, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, INTELligent young man, who is not afraid of work, in some capacity where a thorough knowledge of the brick business would be required, or would apprentice himself to the brick-laying. Address V 47, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL to do general housework in a small family, or would do second work. Apply at 250 Twenty-second-st., for two days.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTablishment for sale, including one Hoe single cylinder press, size 31x46; one 4-roller Adams power press, size 26x40; one Campbell press; one Gordon jobber, 13x19. Presses as good as new. One of the presses will be sold separate if desired. For information call on SCOTT & FULTON, 69 South Canal-st.

A SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE; $1,500 WILL PURchase it. This is a great bargain. Apply to E. KELLOGG, 141 West Washington-st.

A RESTAURANT AND FIXTURES AT A BARgain. Cheap rent. Call at once at 680 State-st.

A GENERAL STOCK OF HARDWARE, TIN and stoves for sale, in one of the most flourishing cities in Iowa. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address HIBBARD & SPENCER, Michigan-av., Chicago.

A GOOD STOCK OF HARDWARE FOR SALE, in a thriving town on the C., B. & Q. R. R. Good trade and location. Best of reasons given for selling. Inquire of MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 261 and 263 State-st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED PRODUCE AND fruit commission business for sale, having a very extensive trade of 6 years' standing. Address, with references, T 65, Tribune office.

A MEAT MARKET ON STATE-ST., DOING A good business, will be sold cheap, as the owner is obliged to go East. Apply to GEO. A. EMERY, 55 Wabash-av.

CLIFTON HOUSE RESTAURANT AND BUSIness lunch counter for sale cheap; everything in complete running order; this is a rare chance for any one who understands the business. Inquire of SIMON FORHAN, after 12 o'clock, in the basement, under Clifton House, corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

GROCERIES FOR SALE—A LARGE AND nice stock on Madison-st., near Halsted-st. Call at once. BOYD & COFFMAN, 137 West Washington-st.

LEASE OF A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE FOR sale, 268 West Lake-st., together with the furniture. Has now 75 boarders. Call soon.

ONE OF THE BEST STOCKS OF DRY GOODS and general merchandise in the Northwest, in a city of 7,000 inhabitants, for sale; sales, $30,000 per year; present stock, $15,000; $5,000 to $10,000 down. Address, W 78, Tribune office.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—A WELL-KNOWN Optician and dealer in fancy goods, established over 25 years in a good location on Broadway, N. Y., doing a strictly first-class business, is desirous of selling out for the purpose of making his future residence abroad. To the proper person a liberal offer will be made for sale of stock and a valuable lease which has several years to run at a low rent. Address H. W., 545 Broadway, New York.

SAW MILL, &C., FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUAble property—New saw mill, with latest improved machinery, with capacity of sawing 50 m feet each in eleven hours; three-story stone flouring mill, capacity of 200 brls per day, and is first-class in all respects. Also, a large, well-built distillery, with all the appurtenances thereto. The saw mill furnishes fuel for the flouring mill and distillery, making a saving of about $30 per day in fuel. This property is located at Lyons, Iowa. Mississippi River on one side of it and Northwestern on the other. For further particulars inquire of STEARNS, CLARK & CO., Erie, Pa., or COTTEN & CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

SALOON FOR SALE; THOSE HAVING A SAloon license can have it less than it cost to fit it up. No. 185 West Randolph-st.

THE GARDNER PIONEER DRY GOODS AND grocery store, building in Minooka, Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, is now for rent. Location good. Reference: S. Hanna, Esq., of the firm of Cory, Barrett and Hanna, 135 Michigan-av., or Davis, Pope & Co., Room 13, new Board of Trade, Chicago. Application to owner, GEO. COMERFORD, Minooka, Ill.

TWO YEARS' LEASE FOR SALE OF 364 STATE-st., corner of Eighteenth-st. We offer to sell at once our two years' lease, with or without stock. Stock consists chiefly of cigars, liquors, and groceries. Store is newly refitted, and suitable for any kind of business. SCHLOSSMAN & NEUMANN.

TO THE TRADE—THE CHICAGO CALAMITY of Oct. 8 and 9 burned my store, stock and warehouse. In order that I may be enabled to resume business, I offer for sale, at a bargain, my store at Illiopolis, Ill., consisting of stoves, tinware, tinners' stock, together with store building, built two years ago expressly for the trade. The building is 18x60 feet with a 12-foot ceiling. Will rent or sell the building. Illiopolis is a thriving village of 800 inhabitants, situated on the main line of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, 17 miles west of Decatur and 23 miles east of Springfield, and one of the best locations in Central Illinois for the business. Any person wishing to engage in such a business will call upon or address H. S. MITCHELL, Illiopolis, Ill.; Post Office Box 37.

$500—AM LEAVING CITY. WILL SELL my half interest in stock, $1,000, with business. Clears $300 cash monthly. No bonus or further capital. No. 119 West Madison-st., Room 4.

$500 WILL BUY A SALOON AND RESTAURANT; good reasons for selling. Apply at 172½ South Clinton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THURSDAY NIGHT, AT UNION PARK Congregational Church, or in vicinity of Park, a black silk overskirt, trimmed with deep fringe and velvet. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 310 West Washington-st.

LOST—A BOOK IN LETTER COVER, PRIVATE ledger, of no value to any one only the owner. Finder will please return to 174 Michigan-av., and receive a reward of $5. HART BROS.

LOST—$25 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN TO any person returning my bay mare, which ran away from me on Saturday evening in the neighborhood of Twelfth-st. and Wabash-av., with a congress buggy, to Stall No. 9, Haymarket-square, cor. Randolph and Desplaines-sts., or 67 Twenty-ninth-st. G. RICHELING.

LOST—ON THURSDAY MORNING, IN STAGE 42, a parcel containing half dozen plush covers. The finder will please leave them at 205 Twenty-sixth-st.

LOST—A LARGE BLACK TRAVELLING BAG containing clothing, and other valuables. Bag marked on bottom with letters G L D, Troy, New York. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Metropolis Hotel, corner Michigan-av. and Fourteenth-st.

FOUND—A RED COW, AT 21 LINCOLN-ST., which the owner can have by calling and paying charges on the same.

STRAYED—FROM MY BARN, ABOUT THE 24th inst., a red and white speckled cow, mostly white, very thin in flesh; had a small rope on her horns when she left. A suitable reward is offered any one who will give information or return her to JOHN D. GARDINER, 712 Michigan-av.

TAKEN UP—ON THE 25TH OF JANUARY, A gray pony, heavy mane and tail, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Inquire on Mason-st., near Rock Island Crossing Meat Market.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO AND vicinity, from one to five years, in large and small sums (not less than $1,000), made by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS IN ILLINOIS, within about 100 miles of Chicago. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771 West Madison-st. Office hours in the forenoon.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE by WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 180 West Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2, formerly 133 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

MONEY TO LOAN BY B. W. THOMAS, 174 East Madison-st., in sums to suit, on good real estate securities, at 10 per cent interest.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

$2,500 IN HAND TO LOAN. APPLY TO WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

$5,000 $10,000 OR $20,000 TO LOAN ON REAL estate; money in the bank; interest 10 per cent. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON CHOICE REAL estate security. BACON & NORTON, 386 Wabash-av.

$30,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT. LOUIS L. PALMER, Attorney at Law, 481 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 364 State-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, [illegible] Wabash-av.

WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO CALLED AT southwest cor. West Washington and Leavitt-sts., for board, please call again. Rooms vacant Monday.

WANTED—OLD BROKEN, ALSO GOOD watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, cast-off clothing, pistols, and all kinds of goods. Cash paid at BARTLETT'S, No. 24 North Canal-st., between Randolph and Lake.

WANTED—THREE COPIES OF DAILY REpublican of Oct. 20, 21 and 22, 1870, for which I will pay liberally. Address U 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE, OLD paper, rags, and metals at 86 West Madison-st. Branch 131 East Twenty-second-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICKS FOR SALE—2,000,000 OF BRICKS, INcluding a quantity of superior front bricks, at St. Catharines, on the Welland Canal, Ont. Address B. W. CORBIN, St. Catharines, Ont.

CONCRETE BUILDINGS—CHEAP, DURABLE, fire and vermin proof. Parties desiring to investigate, call at 77 Lake-st., to-day and Monday, from 9 till 2.

FOR SALE—60,000 RED BRICK ON HAND, ready to deliver. N. F. MERRILL & CO., [illegible] West Washington-st.

TO BRICK-MAKERS AND CAPITALISTS.—Parties about to engage in the manufacture of dry or pressed brick, owe it as a duty to themselves to examine the working model of the "Hovey" Machine. This machine makes 25,000 pressed brick per day; is so simple it cannot get out of repair; three horses with gears to drive them constitute the whole motive power. Can be seen and described by applying to [illegible] FRENCH, Clifton House, Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO [illegible] to furnish and run a large private hotel or boarding house, consisting of 70 rooms; a favorable lease and good locality. Apply to THOMAS [illegible], late proprietor of the Nevada Hotel, 177 Twenty-[illegible].

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO INvest in manufacturing two staple articles; demand inexhaustible; profits enormous; business permanent. Address L 78, Tribune office.